The Literary Digest

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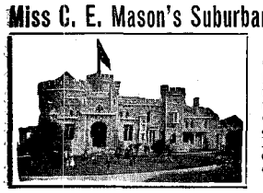

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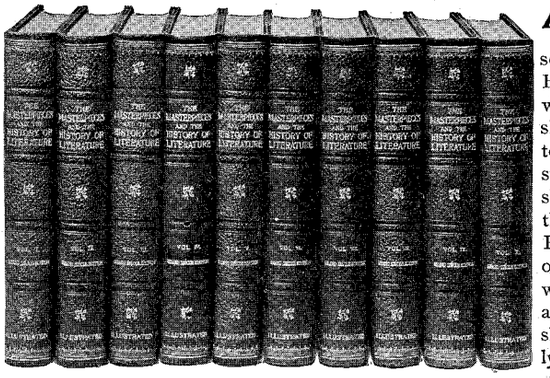

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CONTINUOUS INDEX.

A "Continuous Index," rendering all topics treated during the preceding three months available to the reader, will be found on page 63.

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.

The index of Vol. XXX. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEATH OF SECRETARY HAY.

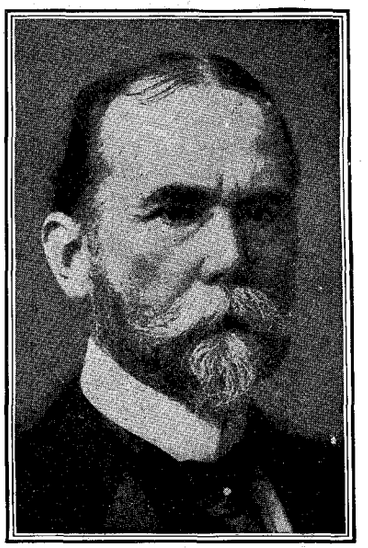
THE high rank which John Hay held as a citizen, scholar, statesman, and diplomat is attested, now that he is gone, by friendly tributes of praise accorded to his memory by friend and foe alike. Newspapers and public men of all political parties agree with President Roosevelt in declaring that his death, which occurred on July 1, at his summer home in New Hampshire, was a "national bereavement."

Even the New York *World* (Dem.), despite its persistent and well-known opposition to everything and everybody connected with the Administration, admits that "he raised American diplomacy to its highest point in foreign capitals." *The World* continues:

"Mr. Hay had the intuitions of statecraft. He knew his international law and the precedents. He knew how to keep his temper. . . . In short, Mr. Hay's diplomacy was the diplomacy of a high-minded, courteous, scholarly gentleman, and it was respected because Europe soon learned to know that it was without guile. Mr Hay's death will be regretted in every civilized capital."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) speaks with similar import in weighing the value of his services and says:

"That he has made of this Administration a signal success is the testimony not only of his own countrymen but of all the world. And, as we have said, he has made this great success honestly and by the exhibition in international affairs of the same qualities which enabled Lincoln to succeed in composing civil strife. . . . 'The Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine' he once declared the basis of American diplomacy to be. They were the basis of his diplomacy. And by adhering to the law of justice and kindness he made such a success that his death will be as sincerely mourned to-day in far-off Peking as among us here at home."



JOHN HAY,

Who died at his summer home on Lake Sunapee, in New Hampshire, on Saturday morning, July 1.

Among the diplomatic achievements and victories which the newspapers refer to as giving Mr. Hay a right to claim equal rank with America's greatest secretaries of state, are these: He arranged the protocol of peace with Spain; he settled the clash with Great Britain on the Alaskan boundary; he obtained a modification of the German inspection law regarding American meat; he negotiated many important reciprocity treaties, none of which, however, has been ratified by the Senate; he arranged for an important United States coaling station in Samoa, and secured assent of England to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, thus making possible the construction of the isthmian canal by the United States. He is also credited with putting into effective operation the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and with overcoming the efforts of the Colombian legislature to making Panama a free and independent republic. His latest achievements were to establish the "open door" in China, preserve the integrity of that nation, and save its territory from the ravages of war.

Mr. Hay, as the New York *Sun* (Rep.) points out, was a "unique figure among American public men" for the reason that "he never held an elective office." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), however, declares that, after all, his career was "typically American," and then proceeds to show that the successive promotions of Mr. Hay were deserved and well earned. Thus:

"This service was for many years not very conspicuous nor specifically important. A Secretaryship of Legation at Paris, at Madrid, at Vienna, even a First Assistantship in the State Department, to which he attained a quarter of a century ago, could not of themselves have marked or indicated him as the man destined to control the foreign relations of his country. Any or all of these posts might have been held and have been held by frivolous and empty persons or by mere routineers. But John Hay belonged to neither of these classes. . . . It was not until the retirement of Secretary Day from the secretaryship of state to a more congenial and appropriate judgeship that John Hay came, in the fulness of his powers and the ripeness of his experience, to the direction of the foreign affairs of his country."

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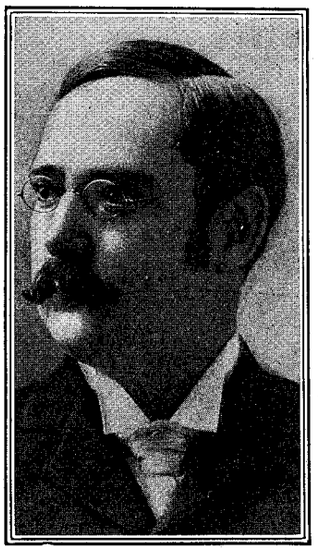
WHY CHIEF ENGINEER WALLACE RESIGNED.

THE retirement of Mr. John F. Wallace from his post as a member and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission has, in the opinion of the New York *World* (Dem.) given rise to a "highly delicate situation of affairs." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) declares that it "tends to throw discouragement upon the entire enterprise." As was anticipated, the Administration did not let Mr. Wallace go without showing deep resentment at the abrupt way in which he severed his relations with the commission. President Roosevelt took particular pains to make it appear of record that his resignation was "tendered in accordance with the request of Secretary Taft"; while the usually affable and even-tempered Secretary of War administered such a burning castigation "as has not in recent years at least," exclaims the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "been visited upon any American official not convicted of dishonesty."



JOHN FINDLEY WALLACE,

Whose resignation as chief-engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission and reported acceptance of a $60,000 a year offer, were resented by Secretary Taft, who declared: "For mere lucre you change your position over night, without thought of the embarrassing position in which you place your government."

Mr. Wallace, however, in his reply given to the press June 30, emphatically disclaims "all responsibility for the various statements recently published, alleged to have been made by so-called friends." He furthermore declares that Secretary Taft "labored under a misapprehension" in recounting some of the important facts in the case. Mr. Wallace denies that he told the secretary that he resigned because he had accepted a position in a New York company. All that he admits regarding this charge is this: "I did state to him that I desired to accept one, but under such circumstances and conditions and at such time as would cause the least embarrassment to the Administration." The weakness noted by his critics in this reply of Mr. Wallace is that he fails to name specifically the causes for his resignation. He simply alludes to them as "underlying and fundamental," but such as "involve no criticism of any act of the President or the Secretary of War." The only sentence which might be interpreted as finding fault with the Government is the following:

"I have made no criticism of personnel or individuals, but do believe that the obstacles due to the governmental methods required by existing laws are so serious that they will have to be eliminated if the American people are to see the Panama Canal constructed in a reasonable time and at a moderate cost."

But while Mr. Wallace has thus graciously cleared the Administration of the scandal which was supposed to be lurking in the background, a very ugly rumor, repeated by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) has become current against him to the effect that he was tempted and induced to resign by the transcontinental railway companies which are conspiring "to break up the Panama Canal Commission and delay as long as possible the construction of the canal." It is insinuated in some of the press reports that the suspicion of such a plot might possibly be responsible for the bitter spirit of vindictiveness which Secretary Taft displays. Says the Secretary in arraigning Mr. Wallace:

"I am inexpressibly disappointed, not only because you have taken this step, but because you seem so utterly insensible of the significance of your conduct. You come with the bald announcement that you quit your task at a critical moment, on the eve of important work and in the midst of reorganization plans under which you accepted your position, with your department unperfected in organization, and when you know, too, that my public duties call me to the Philippines for several months. . . . . .

"For mere lucre you change your place over night without thought of the embarrassing position in which you place your Government by this action, when the engineering forces on the isthmus are left without a real head, and your department is not perfected in organization. . . . . .

"You have thought of yourself and yourself alone. I consider that by every principle of honor and duty you were bound to treat the subject differently. You have permitted the President and all of us to proceed in full confidence that you would perform the functions of chief engineer, and now in an hour you drop your great duties and throw them back upon us as if it were a matter of no consequence, and all this for your personal advantage solely.

"Mr. Wallace, I do not agree with your idea of your rights, nor with your ideas as to your duties. . . . Great fame attached to your office, but also equal responsibility, and now you desert them in an hour. Even from a standpoint of policy you are making a profound mistake. If you could withdraw from your new arrangements, which I do not suggest, then I could have no confidence (since I know now your conception of duty) that you would not in the future repeat the same act at a moment even more critical, when the consequences might be even more embarrassing and injurious to the Government. . . . . .

"Under these circumstances, Mr. Wallace, and with great personal pain and disappointment, I am bound to say that I consider the public interest requires that you tender your resignation at this moment, and turn over the records of your office to the chairman of the commission."

Such were the severest parts of the stinging rebuke which Secretary Taft administered to Mr. Wallace upon hearing that the only excuse advanced by the latter for throwing up his work and suddenly returning to America was that he had been offered by prominent business men of New York a new place where the salary and perquisites would amount to $60,000 or $65,000 a year; and, further, that "life on the isthmus was lonely and accompanied with risk to himself and wife."

There is, however, another version of the "canal situation" which tends to show that the real cause of Mr. Wallace's resignation is very different from the one that Secretary Taft would have the public believe. Thus the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"Close friends of Mr. Wallace have known for a long time that he has been irritated, to say the least, by the multiplicity of the coils of red tape which he has been obliged to uncoil in order to get at things which he desired put in motion."

Some of the irritating instances of red-tapism which broke the patience of Mr. Wallace, as reported by *The Post*, are these: A short time ago he wanted 400 pounds of rock salt on the canal work. To obtain this, advertisements had to be inserted in this country, poster-circulars prepared, and bids sought. These bids had to be made out in triplicate and sent to Washington, to be opened later in public, and so on with a lot of other formalities. Again last week "bids were opened for (among other things) two pairs of men's rubber gloves" and "one pound of No. 24 seed." Says a friend of the ex-chief engineer in comment:

"Imagine what it means when you get this at every turn, when you want to push things along. Is it not enough to break the heart of any man who wants to get somewhere or do something? Mr. Wallace thought he was to have a free hand. Why, not merely his hands, but his arms as well, were bound tight with yards and yards of this same lurid tape. Well, he's cut himself free, that's all."

It is the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, above quoted, that the resignation of Mr. Wallace can not be a happy event to the Administration, for it will make a disagreeable impression on the world at large. Says *The Republican:*

"To an outsider, the Panama job has been notable under Mr.

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Roosevelt's management for the number of able men who have been constrained to sever their connection with the work. The Walker commission was thronged with experts, and they were found to be in the way. Who or what is in the way now? It is to be hoped that the country's supply of experts will not be exhausted before the root of the difficulty that obviously exists has been laid bare."

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) gives the following as its suggestions for a policy that the Government should now adopt in dealing with the problems arising over the digging of the canal:

"While, as has been pointed out, the withdrawal of Chief Engineer Wallace seems to indicate disorganization, it has not been established conclusively that such a condition actually exists. President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft are too wise—or at least ought to be—not to realize the vital importance of cooperation between all the elements engaged in the construction of the Panama Canal. Chief Engineer Wallace or his successor, eminent as each may be in his profession, should cheerfully submit to such reasonable regulations as the War Department may prescribe, even if these regulations necessitate certain red-tape practises. On the other hand, the War Department should impose no restrictions that are unreasonable and merely irksome. The man who is capable of discharging the duties of chief engineer of an interoceanic waterway ought not to be made to conform to army discipline, inasmuch as he is not an enlisted man or a commissioned officer in the military forces of the United States, but a professional man, for whose services the Government is paying a larger salary than for the services of any official of the United States except the President. The chief engineer's work should, of course, be subject to review by the engineer members of the commission, but the War Department ought not to assume too large a measure of supervision, for the convincing reason that there is possibly no engineer in the department who has Mr. Wallace's knowledge of engineering and his practical experience.

"The only red tape which should be used in the work on the Panama Canal should be employed to make impossible any system of grafting. The American people will raise no objection to the most stringent regulations for the protection of the public funds. Finally, there should be no political 'pulls' of any kind, for if politics once creeps in the grafter will surely follow."

Mr. John F. Stevens, whose appointment as Mr. Wallace's successor as chief engineer was announced June 30, is a railroad man of long experience and recognized ability. He had but recently been selected as the Government expert in the railroad to be constructed in the Philippine Islands. Chairman Shonts speaks of him as "a man who will stay put."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFTS AND BUSINESS ETHICS.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S gifts of $1,000,000 to Yale and $10,000,000 to the General Education Board, last week, have again brought to the fore the question of the acceptance of trust-made money. The New York *Sun*, which sometimes indulges in rather acrid comments on Mr. Rockefeller and Standard Oil, has only good words for him on this occasion, and remarks that "the more or less silly discussion about 'tainted money' which has been going on does not alter the splendid fact that John Davison Rockefeller is the most magnificent contributor for the spread of the higher education in the history of mankind." This great gift of ten millions, we are told, is to be used to help small colleges, and the New York *Tribune* declares that "it means the unification of the educational system of this country." Further gifts from Mr. Rockefeller are expected to follow as occasion shall require.

These gifts make particularly timely and pertinent an analysis of Mr. Rockefeller's business ethics which appears in the July *McClure's* from the pen of Ida M. Tarbell. She says of his gifts:

"All over the land those who direct great educational, charitable and religious institutions are asking, 'Can we not get something from him?' Receiving his bequests they become at least the tacit supporters of the thing for which he stands—that is, John D. Rockefeller exercises a powerful control over the very sources of American intellectual and religious inspirations.

"Now a man who possesses this kind of influence can not be allowed to live in the dark. The public not only has the *right* to know what sort of a man he is; it is the *duty* of the public to know."

Miss Tarbell then proceeds to delineate Mr. Rockefeller's love of money and his capacity for making it, and pictures his lust for power, and tries to show how unscrupulous he is in exercising or increasing it. The sketch of Mr. Rockefeller "as a money-grabber," says the Chicago *News*, "is hardly a thing that Mr. Rockefeller will wish to have struck off in *editions de luxe* and distributed among family acquaintances." Miss Tarbell, who has studied Mr. Rockefeller and his oil company for years, goes into detail in *McClure's Magazine* concerning his life, but dwells chiefly on his peculiar business morality. After noting his early entry into business, Miss Tarbell states that in 1860 Mr. Rockefeller was "frugal, calculating, money-bent, cautious in trade,

CHORUS—"Wait till the clouds roll by!"
—Opper in the New York *American*.

SHADES OF CAPTAIN KIDD AND JESSIE JAMES—"And we thought we knew a thing or two!"
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

SIDELIGHTS ON BUSINESS AND POLITICAL ETHICS.

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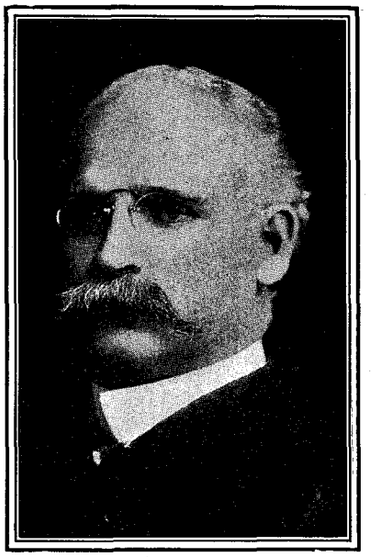
yet daring, quick to seize, yet ready to wait," and eschewing all amusements which might be called frivolous. As time went on these characteristics became more conspicuous. He took up the oil business, to which he gave himself, body and soul, "working with a persistency which would put laborers to shame."

It was in 1868 that the turning-point came in Mr. Rockefeller's career. He was nearly thirty then, and he sought to make himself dictator in the oil industry, by getting his transportation cheaper than his neighbors could. "He had evidently never thought seriously of anything but making money," writes Miss Tarbell. "His religious training seems to have been formal, awakening him merely to the duty of attending to devotional exercises and giving to the church. So, when he realized that the rebate was the means by which he could gain control of the oil industry in Cleveland, he went after it, ignorant of, or indifferent to, the ethical quality of the act." Miss Tarbell goes on to tell of the giving of rebates, and the storm of protest that followed when the nature of the contracts he had made became public." "Mr. Rockefeller knew now," we read, "if he had not before, that the scheme he had gone into was bound to ruin men, that by it he enriched himself at the expense of others." If he was convinced of his wrong-doing, he did not show it. Instead, we are told, he went to Mr. Vanderbilt and by a series of arguments and threats he obtained a secret rebate on his shipments.



VICTOR H. METCALF.

Secretary of the department of Commerce and Labor, whose rigorous execution of the Chinese exclusion law was disapproved by President Roosevelt. In consequence there are rumors that the secretary will resign from the Cabinet.

But what could have induced Mr. Rockefeller to resort to such tactics? Miss Tarbell says there seems to have been no inducement but the size of the stakes for which he was playing. To quote:

"When a man deliberately decides to build up his fortune by taking advantage of practises against which the moral sense of his day has pronounced, as in 1872 it had loudly pronounced against railroad discriminations, of practises to which he knows the moral law is opposed, he must have the courage of his decision, he must be prepared to sustain his determination by any or all of those practises which are essential in supporting a deed which society declares contrary to her good. He must be prepared to conceal, to spy, to threaten, to bribe, to perjure himself, and he must be prepared to harden his heart to the sufferings of those who fall in his path. . . . This is what it always will cost. There is no evidence whatever that Mr. Rockefeller has ever hesitated once, in thirty-two years, at the price demanded. He has faced the need with unwavering courage. He has paid, like a man who has weighed the price of wrong-doing and decided to pay it.

"From the first, concealment was the very key to the game. Mr. Rockefeller's skill in concealing the truth was masterly. His is not a frank nature. . . . It was not long after the Standard Oil Company was founded, before it was said in Cleveland that its offices were the most difficult in town to enter, Mr. Rockefeller the most difficult man to see. If a stranger got in to see any one he was anxious. . . . This caution gradually developed into a Chinese wall of seclusion. This suspicion extended not only to all outsiders but most insiders. . . . . .

"As the business developed and its practises became more hostile to public good, one of its chief aims was to protect itself from publicity. It became the practise to conceal whatever advantages it gained and whatever relations it formed—if charged with them, to deny them even under oath. 'You were a member of the Southern Improvement Company?' he was asked once by an investigating committee. 'I was not,' he said. Yet Mr. Rockefeller was a member of this company, owned 180 shares of its stock—was one of the two men who stood by it until public indignation overthrew it. . . . . .

"Undoubtedly Mr. Rockefeller swore falsely because in his judgment secrecy was essential to carrying out his purpose, and carrying out his purpose was vastly more important in his opinion than telling the truth. That is, he had no interest in truth when it interfered with business. Business is the higher law; success in it justifies itself! So absolute is his faith in this policy of concealment that he has for years endured misrepresentation, jeers, absurd *canards*, as general and contemptuous ridicule as any man in America, even in politics, has endured without reply. His self-control has been masterful—he knows, nobody better, that to answer is to invite discussion, to answer is to call attention to the facts in the case. 'Why do you not deny these slanders, John?' a friend once asked him, as they walked a path in one of his great parks. 'Do you see that worm there?' Mr. Rockefeller said, pointing to an earth-worm which squirmed on the walk, at his feet. 'If I let it go, it will disappear into the ground. If I trample on it, I will call the attention of every passer-by to it.' It is a great philosophy—a very great philosophy for one with Mr. Rockefeller's ambition. Its difficulty is that the day comes when it no longer works. It has come for John D. Rockefeller. Who is left in the country so unsophisticated as to believe Mr. Rockefeller, except upon personal knowledge that he is telling the truth? Witness the cynical sneers that have gone over the country recently at the public statements of the Standard Oil Company."

RESULTS OF THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

"IT required little more than a threat on the part of China to boycott United States products to bring us to time," exclaims the Milwaukee *Free Press* in commenting upon the instructions which President Roosevelt has given to Secretary Metcalf to be less rigorous in executing the exclusion laws. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* speaks in a similar vein in assigning a motive for the President's action, and further declares:

"Now that the 'pocket nerve' is being touched, there is a likelihood that the whole question of our relations with China will be reopened. The Chinese have found our vulnerable point. So long as they went on buying our goods, our statesmen, particularly those from the Pacific coast, where the question of Chinese immigration is felt in an acute form, could afford to ignore the considerations of national honor involved."

Now, if the President's orders are obeyed, "Chinese officials, merchants, students, and travelers" will be accorded all "the rights, privileges, and immunities" which are granted to citizens of "the most favored nation." Only laborers will be excluded, and if discourtesy is shown to any one of the exempt classes, the official responsible will be immediately "dismissed from the service." But a question has arisen whether these orders can or will be obeyed. As the *Public Ledger* again points out:

"Secretary Metcalf is between the 'devil and the deep sea' on the question. He comes from a section where any relaxation of the government methods of enforcing the exclusion law or of the regulations which have made it as difficult as possible for the Chinese merchant and student to come in will be interpreted as a weakening on their great issue. He seems to have his ear so close to the ground and to have so intently in mind the possible effect upon his political fortunes of any action he may take in the direction of humane treatment of the Chinese, that his apparent tendency is to lean too far in the other direction."

Indeed, so strong is the belief in some quarters that Secretary Metcalf is dissatisfied with the attitude of the Administration that the New York *World* publishes the prediction, "that the final result will be that Mr. Metcalf will resign from the Cabinet"; and it must be admitted that the position of the Secretary of Commerce

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and Labor—a popular and influential citizen of California—is exceedingly embarrassing if Mr. Taft voiced the sentiment of his colleagues when he said at Miami University in condemning the exclusion laws:

"Ought we to throw away the advantage which we have by reason of Chinese natural friendship for us and continue to enforce an unjustly severe law, and thus create in the Chinese mind a disposition to boycott American trade and to drive our merchants from Chinese shores, simply because we are afraid that we may for the time lose the approval of certain unreasonable and extreme popular leaders of California and other coast States? Does the question not answer itself? Is it not the duty of members of Congress and of the Executive to disregard the unreasonable demands of a portion of the community deeply prejudiced upon this subject in the Far West and insist on extending justice and courtesy to a people from whom we are deriving, and are likely to derive, such immense benefit in the way of international trade?"

But whether the prediction that Secretary Metcalf will resign be baseless or not, it should be noted that he did not remain silent in the face of censure and complaint. In fact he gave the President some belated information in excuse of the acts done by his department; and besides, he is reported as bluntly saying in an interview that "the exclusion law is not harshly administered." His defense for whatever severities his subordinates may have shown to the Chinese is explained by the Boston *Herald* substantially as follows:

"Secretary Metcalf accuses the Chinese Government, or at least Chinese officials, of issuing fraudulent certificates to Chinese coolies. In these certificates the coolies are described as receiving certificates from the officials of their own country which are intended, under our law, to enable merchants, students, and travelers to enter freely into this country and to travel through it. These certificates are countersigned by our own diplomatic and consular officers. The harshest words which the President and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor apply to our own officers in speaking of these certificates is that they have been negligent. They have countersigned, in other words, the fraudulent certificates, so called, given by Chinese officials, and, doing it carelessly, have enabled a great many coolies to come to the United States under the pretense of being merchants, students, or travelers."

But while, as the *Herald* further remarks, "the harshness manifested by the administrators of the exclusion law is born of dislike to the Chinamen, or is due to the willingness of our officials, and to their readiness, also, to heed the voice of those who vote on the Pacific coast," yet nevertheless it very plainly appears that two diametrically opposing views are entertained regarding the exclusion law even in these Pacific coast States where the true hotbed of the anti-Chinese sentiment is located. The laboring classes want the laws enforced with all the severity allowable. On the other hand, the business men, as a rule, desire that there should be a liberal interpretation and administration of the law in favor of the Chinese. The Detroit *Free Press*, in commenting upon this feature of the case, remarks:

"Sentiment in the Far West was supposedly solid in favor of the most rigid enforcement of the law possible, but a change is taking place among business men and manufacturers, who are beginning to realize the peril confronting this country as a result of the threatened boycott of American-made goods by the Chinese commercial guilds. This is evidenced by the action of the Portland, Ore., chamber of commerce in telegraphing President Roosevelt calling attention to the conditions existing and earnestly recommending a more liberal interpretation of the laws and the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter and recommend to Congress such legislation as will promote increased harmony between the two nations."

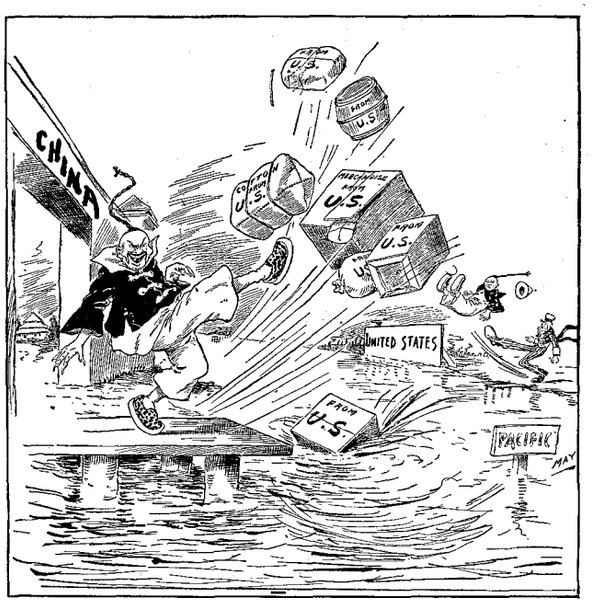
The New York *Herald* says:

"On the other hand, the temper of the labor unions, particularly those on the Pacific coast, may be inferred from the fact that a new organization has been formed in California to urge that the Chinese exclusion act be extended to exclude Japanese and Korean laborers from the United States and its insular possessions."

"PROFESSIONAL AMATEURS" IN ATHLETICS.

THE agitation stirred up by Mr. Henry Beach Needham's account of "Commercialism in College Athletics" continues to go on. Much wholesome discussion of the evil complained of has taken place. As will be recalled by reference to our digest of comment in these columns a month ago, Mr. Needham went no further than to state the facts and to deprecate the condition which they disclosed. Subsequent writers, however, have been so bold as to ascribe a cause for the trouble and to suggest the remedy. Perhaps the most forcible article in this direction, which has followed Mr. Needham's *exposé*, is that of Mr. Caspar Whitney, published in the July number of *Outing*. Mr. Whitney has been studying and writing on college sports for twenty years, and for this reason more than usual importance is attached to all that he

FIRING THE FOREIGNER.
The East threatens to adopt more "Western methods."
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.



THE RETORT COURTEOUS.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

A RULE THAT "WORKS BOTH WAYS."

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says on the subject. He does not take quite the alarming view of the case which Mr. Needham takes, as the following quotation will show:

"Within the time I have so closely followed the subject I have seen the standard improve from corruption to comparative purity. There is no comparison between the condition of college athletics to-day and that of say ten years ago. Cases of rule infringement, of ineligible students played, are to-day the exceptions at our leading colleges. Ten to twelve years ago they were the rule."

But, nevertheless, Mr. Whitney admits that Mr. Needham's article "marshals an array of facts bearing on commercialism in college sport which is startling." It seems to be the opinion of Mr. Whitney that the employment of "professional coaches" does more than any other cause to foster and maintain the spirit of commercialism in college athletics. His words in support of this contention are as follows:

"I say that in my judgment, based upon a score of years of close study of this subject, the professional coach has more to do with the present spirit in our universities of winning at any cost than any other single factor. There are many excellent men who are professionals. I make no criticism of them individually; I would not be interpreted as reflecting upon their honesty of purpose or their personal character. In the nature of things, in the common sense of things, the man who is employed to coach and make football teams, baseball teams, track teams, crews, what you will, is bound to be governed by the single thought of winning. It is his business; it is his reputation; it is his life's work, his success, his all in all to turn out teams that beat the combinations of a rival university. He must win in order to hold his job."

But if all of Mr. Whitney's charges be true, there is no immediate danger that the professional coach will lose his job, and there is also but little hope that any other of the practises objected to will soon be abandoned; for the faculties, alumni, and students of all the larger colleges, in his belief, appear to be entirely willing to allow the present order of things to remain. Says Mr. Whitney:

"Regularly as the football season comes around, presidents and gentlemen in high standing in the university world relieve themselves of certain pent-up feelings through the newspapers. Football is damned from kick to touch-down, charged with trickery, charged with unmaking of character, charged with all crimes on the calendar from A to Z. . . . But when the football season draws near and the baseball season is at hand, and various individual illustrations of these practises that have been so vigorously denounced are brought to the attention of our worthy presidents and faculty members and athletic-committee chairmen—behold an instant scramble for a stretching of the rule to fit the particular case!"

When the rule has at last been stretched so as to permit "recruiting" and the employment of real professionals and professional amateurs, "the president shifts his responsibility to the chairman of the athletic committee, and the athletic committee shifts it to the *alumnus*—and the *alumnus* saws wood every minute." But Mr. Whitney declares that "the president and the athletic committee and the college itself should not escape condemnation by putting the odium" of these evil practises "on *alumni* shoulders"; especially so when these college officials could end the trouble and scandal simply by doing their plain duty. In conclusion, Mr. Whitney says:

"If Harvard and Yale should get together, whether as to faculties or athletic committees or bodies of *alumni*, and say we will have no men on our teams—regardless of the individual's athletic ability, regardless of what it meant to the strength or weakness of their respective teams—who have played on semi-professional ball nines, who are being 'assisted,' who, in a word, have transgressed the letter or spirit of the Providence rules—there would be instant end to all transgression. But the facts are that, while President Eliot of Harvard and President Hadley of Yale are preaching and writing against uncleanliness in college athletics, their athletic committees are about to pass a rule whitewashing any athlete who has accepted money for his playing skill before he was nineteen years of age! They say this is an effort to separate the black sheep from the gray ones. And that is just the point; just an illustration of the spirit of commercialism in our college sport. Why separate the black from the gray? Why consider the gray at all? What is the matter with keeping our sport to those concerning whose color there is no question? Why should our colleges be always making rules in order to get in desirable athletes who have in some direction or in some way violated the written law or the spirit of amateur sport? Why *must* the nine have a man who is tainted? Why can not the faculties rise above the pressing demand of the football captain? Why are Yale and Pennsylvania bidding in rivalry for the services of a trainer?"

President Roosevelt also referred to this subject in his address to the graduates at Harvard on Wednesday of last week. After speaking favorably of "rough games," but decrying brutality, he said:

"And, finally, it is a much worse thing to permit college sport to become in any shape or way tainted by professionalism, or by so much as the slightest suspicion of money-making; and this is especially true if the professionalism is furtive, if the boy or man violates the spirit of the rule while striving to keep within the letter.

"Professional sport is all right in its way. I am glad to say that among my friends I number professional boxers and wrestlers, oarsmen, and baseball men, whose regard I value, and whom in turn I regard as thoroughly good citizens. But the college undergraduate who, in furtive fashion, becomes a semi-professional is an unmitigated curse, and that not alone to university life and to the cause of amateur sport; for the college graduate ought in after years to take the lead in putting the business morality of this country on a proper plane, and he can not do it if in his own college career his code of conduct has been warped and twisted."

NAVAL AUTHORITIES ON THE NAVAL BATTLE.

THERE still seems to be a lack of authentic and definite information as to many important details of the Battle of the Sea of Japan and of the other naval operations in the Far East. A few facts, however, have been established, and from these experts are trying to find the lessons to be taught by the remarkable and uninterrupted series of Japanese successes. Perhaps the most interesting contribution to the literature of the subject is the article by Captain A. T. Mahan (in *Collier's Weekly* of June 17), who is looked upon by many as America's foremost critic in naval affairs. We gather from Captain Mahan's article that, while the Russians had more battle-ships, they had fewer armored cruisers and torpedo-vessels; and that the deficiency in these two latter classes was so pronounced as to give to the Japanese a decided superiority in the number of armored vessels and in the total of the fighting units of their fleet. The other advantages possessed by the Japanese were a home base and such fine training and experience that there was "no approach to equality in the efficiency of the opposing ships' companies." Under these adverse circumstances Admiral Rozhdestvensky steamed with full speed ahead through the Tsushima Strait in two columns, with the weaker and lighter vessels toward the enemy, whom he met at the eastern entrance of the strait at close on to 2 P.M.—a fact which Captain Mahan brings out to show that the opposing fleets had only five hours and a half of daylight in which to fight on the first day of the battle.

In commenting upon the Russian admiral's disposition of his vessels, Captain Mahan says: "I should certainly hesitate to join in condemning the arrangement, tactically considered. Least of all should I do so on the ground I have seen that this lighter line was thrown into confusion and so reacted upon and confused the main battle line." The arrangement, however, proved disastrous to the Russians, on account of the superior seamanship of Togo, who clearly outmaneuvered his opponent by hurling all his available force on his lighter line and throwing it into disorder. "There would be in such conditions," Captain Mahan asserts, "nothing to cause confusion among capable and self-possessed captains."

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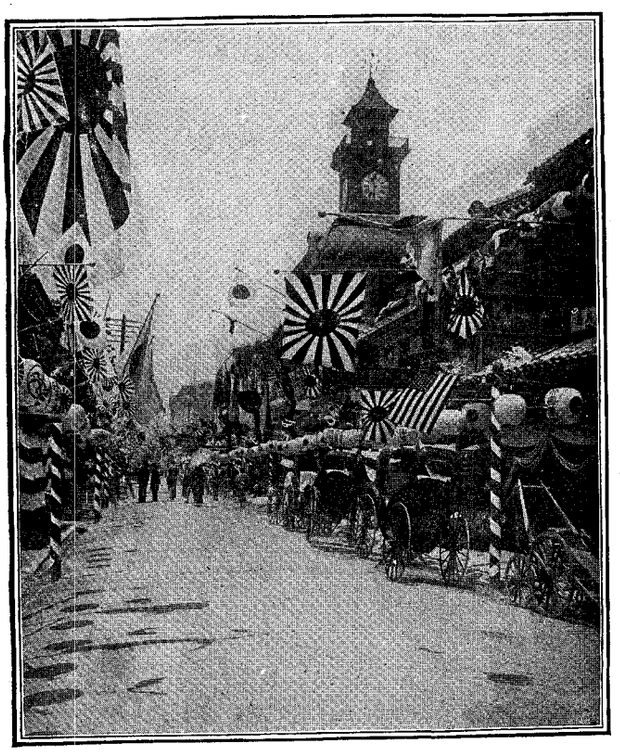
But it seems that the Russian captains lacked the qualities referred to. For as Captain Mahan continues:

"Into such disorder the Russians fell, facilitating still further the concentration of enemies upon separated vessels or groups; an opportunity which the Japanese were enabled to improve by being numerically much superior in armored vessels on the whole, tho with fewer battle-ships."

It was, in the opinion of Captain Mahan, the greater number of vessels possessed by the Japanese which enabled them "to combine to advantage" and to turn this trick, and hence he draws his first conclusion as to the lessons of the Battle of the Sea of Japan. He says:



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STREET DECORATIONS IN YOKOHAMA.

After the smashing of the Russian fleet in the sea of Japan.

"This, if accurately inferred from the instance before us, sounds again the warning, continually repeated, but in vain, that in distributing fleet tonnage regard must be had to numbers, quite as really as to the size of the individual ship. This I say, while fully conscious of the paradox that an amount of power developed in a single ship is more efficient than the same amount in two. In part, the present Japanese success has been the triumph of greater numbers, skilfully combined, over superior individual ship power, too concentrated for flexibility of movement."

The only part which Captain Mahan finds that the torpedo-boats played in this great fight was to increase "the confusion once initiated," and to attack "an enemy crippled and broken" under "cover of darkness" which soon came on. Captain Mahan admits that in this crisis the torpedo craft did excellent service, but nevertheless he declares:

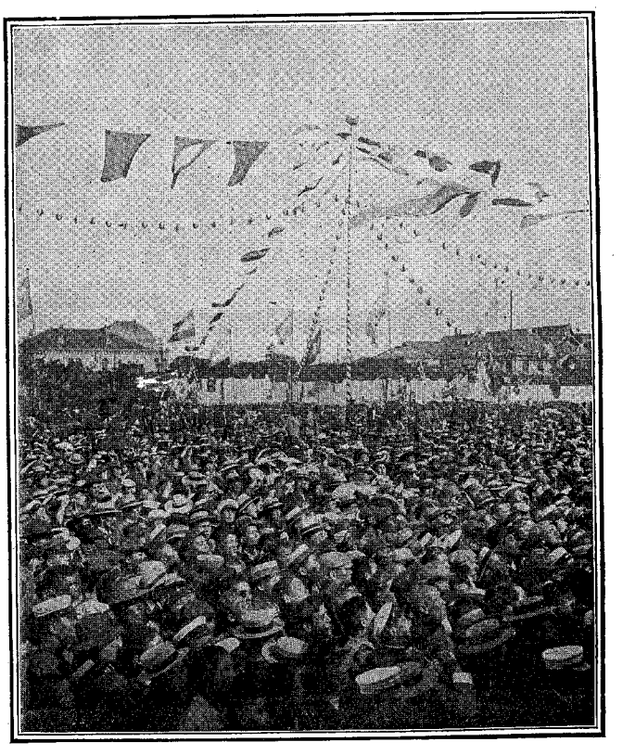
"Yet, altho we may be sure they did much good work, the testimony more and more seems to show that the decisive effect had been produced by the guns, and that the destroyers acted mainly the part of cavalry, rounding up and completing the destruction of a foe already decisively routed. It may be believed that they in many cases sank what the Japanese, in Nelson's phrase, might have considered already 'their own ships.' It is reported that this enveloping movement was shared also by some of the armored vessels, moving by the rear, and seemingly also to the other side; a distribution of vessels followed by combination of movement—corresponding to analysis and synthesis—which is only possible to numbers, and enforces again the need for numbers, as well as for individual power."

So, in view of all known circumstances, Captain Mahan makes the emphatic assertion that "the superiority of the battle-ship and of the gun for the main purposes of naval warfare has not been shaken." In conclusion, the captain speaks of the report that, in spite of the disorder which reigned, the crippled battle-ships beat off after dark two attacks of the whole flotilla of the enemy's destroyers, and remarks:

"Should the official accounts confirm this, it will approach demonstration that uninjured battle-ships, manned by watchful seamen who keep their head, will in the long run suffer from torpedo attack only in the same proportion as any military force suffers from other incidents of war. Let it be mentioned also that the torpedo-vessel, from the delicacy of its constitution—a box of machinery—and from the narrowness of its coal supply, will always be most numerous and efficient in home waters. This advantage in this case fell to the Japanese, and it may have contributed to determine Togo's choice of position. This particular consideration shows that, in the broad view of naval policy, the function of the torpedo-vessel is defensive, altho its local action is offensive."

Other experts who have essayed to analyze the results of the naval operations in the Far East all seem to agree with the main conclusion reached by Captain Mahan, which is that the battle-ship still remains supreme. Thus Captain Edward W. Very, late U. S. N., says, in *Harper's Weekly* for July 1:

"The remedy, therefore, for the overtoppling budget does not lie in abolishing the battle-ship for a makeshift substitute, no matter how valuable as a fighting unit that substitute may be within its own province. Nor does it lie in retrograding the size and power of future battle-ships, for in this the unit of the squadron so vitally necessary for thorough efficiency is sacrificed. If a sacrifice is to be made, it must be in magnitude of the power as a whole, but never under any circumstances should a single step be taken that shall endanger the thorough efficiency of whatever limited power there be."



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CELEBRATING THE VICTORY IN TOKYO.

And Commander Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., in the same magazine says:

"Many Congressmen of undoubted ability and patriotism, and

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distinguished in their own professions, have challenged the declaration of the men of the naval profession that they needed very large battle-ships. Now what the recent successes of Japan have done for naval officers, and therefore for the country, is to prove that they were right. . . . Some of the immediate results are easy to foresee. One is that the great American fleet, so long desired and needed, will at last come into being."

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL MUTINY.

IF there were any doubts in the American press that a rebellion is under way in Russia, the events of last week seem to have removed them. With the remnant of the Czar's navy saturated with the spirit of mutiny, and with the uprisings in Odessa, Lodz, and Warsaw, and a score or more towns in all parts of Russia, our papers hold out little hope for the future of the Czar's reign. "The Russian Empire continues on its eighteen-hour schedule to ruin," declares the New York *Mail;* and the New York *Globe* thinks that "it is evident that organized revolt is under way." The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The shadow and eclipse of revolution is sweeping over a great empire, and in its sudden darkness nothing is clear, save one great fact—the Government faces disaffection in its military service on land as well as at sea, as well as the complete disorganization of all civil means for maintaining order.

"It is now a mere question of time when some regiment or some garrison will raise the standard of revolt and unite with the mob. Nothing can prevent this but some sudden palace revolution, aided, it may be, by the local authorities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, which puts the Liberal forces of the empire in control in the name of the Czar or of his successor.

"But speculation is as useless and as fruitless, now that the storm of revolution, successful or not, has broken, as to predict midway the next stroke of a storm or of earthquake."

Probably the most sensational of all the happenings in Russia, last week, was the outbreak aboard some of the war-ships of the Black Sea fleet. The mutiny began on board the *Kniaz Potemkine*, and followed, it is reported, the shooting of a sailor, who in behalf of his comrades had made a complaint against bad treatment. On June 28 the battle-ship was seized by the insurgent crew, who hoisted a red flag, and, putting in at Odessa, became the fighting allies of the strikers on shore. At that time anarchy ran riot in Odessa. The populace resisted the troops, burned public buildings, and much of the shipping around the harbor. As at Lodz, the week before, the casualties are hard to ascertain. Finally the military gained control of the situation, while Admiral Kruger, in command of the Black Sea fleet, was sent to capture or sink the *Kniaz Potemkine*, which threatened the city. Kruger arrived at Odessa on June 30, but the *Kniaz* refused to surrender, and, to make matters worse, was joined by the battle-ship *Georgi Pobiedonosetz*. Kruger signalled his ships to proceed to Sevastopol, but these two ships refused to obey. The Admiral, it is said, was afraid to fire on the mutineers, because of the mutinous state of his own men. The men aboard the *Pobiedonosetz*, after a day in mutiny, offered to surrender, but the *Kniaz Potemkine* proceeded to cruise about the Black Sea. The condition aboard the vessels of the Black Sea fleet was such that the Admiralty decided to put the crews ashore and to ungear the machinery.

"If the spirit of the men on the *Kniaz Potemkine* fairly represents that of the rest of the men in the ranks of the Czar's navy and army, we need not go far to seek the reason for the one-sided victory in the Sea of Japan and for the successive Japanese victories on the plains of Manchuria," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger;* and the New York *Evening Post*, in commenting on the mutiny on the *Kniaz Potemkine* says:

"The history of navies could be overhauled for a century back without finding as tragic or startling a story as that which came from Odessa yesterday. Not even Marryat or Cooper ever portrayed in their sea novels the crew of a large man-of-war rising against their own officers, and certainly this is the first time that the red flag of anarchy has ever been flung to the breeze from a war-ship's masthead. On the face of the news, it is hard to believe that the mutiny was merely the result of serving bad food. The Russian sailor is accustomed to ill-treatment, to being kicked and cuffed about the decks, and it hardly required the fact that two torpedo-boats are supporting the crew of the *Kniaz Potemkine*, and the St. Petersburg rumors that the men on other ships have risen, to make it appear as if the Odessa tragedy were part of a well-thought-out revolutionary plan. But none of the tragic happenings which have affected Russia these last two months so clearly shows the seething popular discontent with present conditions. These sailors have had no long cruises to make under trying conditions, as had Rohzdestvensky's men when they showed signs of insubordination off Madagascar. But, doubtless, the sailors of the Black Sea squadron have felt deeply the sacrifice of their comrades of the Baltic fleet, and have longed for a chance to express their opinions for this reason alone. It is not surprising that the news has created a panic in St. Petersburg, and that there is already a belief that more than one regiment is disaffected. If this army dissatisfaction spreads, the throne will totter. Its only support to-day is bayonets, and if these fail there will be a crash to shake the world."

BEEF TRUST INDICTMENTS.

THE indictment of seventeen beef magnates and five of their corporations for violating the Sherman anti-trust law does not seem to inspire the press with the conviction that the magnates will go to jail, that the "trust" will be broken up, or that the price of meat will fall. The New York *American* notes that on the same day that the Federal grand jury returned these indictments in Chicago, the Cook County grand jury, sitting in the same city, returned indictments against forty-seven strikers and labor agitators for offenses committed in connection with the teamster's strike, and it asks which are more likely to be sent to prison. The meat-trust indictments bear the names of some of the most prominent packers in the country, such as J. Ogden Armour, Charles Armour, Louis F. Swift, Charles Swift, Edward F. Swift, Edward Cudahy, Edward Morris, and Ira W. Morris. The New York *Tribune* thinks that crime has been committed in the operations of the beef industry, and expresses the hope that it will be shown that our system of justice is "as ready and powerful in dealing with the lawbreakers working through great industrial corporations as with those working through labor unions." The New York *World* (Dem.) and *Press* (Rep.) seize this occasion to make some rather slurring comparisons between the beef-trust case and the Morton rebate case. "Fortunately no beef-packer is a member of the cabinet," remarks *The World;* and *The Press* says:

"We do not dare to imagine what would have happened in the beef-trust cases if instead of Mr. J. Ogden Armour the president of that organization had been Mr. Paul Morton or some one with an equal claim on the unlimited friendship of President Roosevelt. The public can only be grateful that the Administration had no friends to protect from justice at Chicago, and must hail with satisfaction the indictment of the twenty-one men who have maintained the cruel conspiracy popularly identified as the beef trust."

John S. Miller, of counsel for the packing firms, says:

"I ask for the packers who have been indicted the withholding of judgment until their side of this matter can be properly presented. I think the investigation on which these indictments are based was instituted and carried on with the previous conviction that the accused were guilty, and that the thing to accomplish was to get the evidence. The packers have been held in prejudice and condemned by being called a beef trust, by continued and repeated charges, without proofs, and by gross falsehood and misrepresentations. The Garfield report accurately stated the facts in respect to the packing business, but its results, which were truthful and accurate, did not agree with the exaggerated and false charges that have been made.

"The packers are not violators of the Sherman act. They have endeavored to comply with the law in the best of faith, and in my opinion they have done so."

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE FAIRYLAND DRAMA OF J. M. BARRIE.

"A PROOF of Mr. Barrie's value to the stage," declares Max Beerbohm, "is that his plays would not have the faintest chance of being produced if they were written by any other man." As it is, not only are they produced, but their production is a source of much profit both to the author and to Mr. Charles Frohman, the manager who had enough business imagination to present them.

Mr. Barrie's more recent successes have been won in London by "Peter Pan; or the Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up," "Pantaloon," and "Alice Sit-by-the-fire." The first of these, which will probably be seen in America next season, is characterized by Mr. Sydney Brooks as "almost perfect Barry." Writing in *Harper's Weekly* (June 24), Mr. Brooks says of this play:

"Nobody but Mr. Barrie could have written it; nobody but he would have even had the courage to conceive it. Fairyland, and the dreams of a boy of ten, and all the logical topsyturvyness of childhood dramatized—actually dramatized! You begin in a nursery and you end in the Never Never Never Land. You have children bathed and tucked up in bed, with a gigantic dog for a nurse; you have them taught how to fly by Peter Pan—and fly they do, out of the nursery window, to where Peter lives underground with boys who have been spilled from their perambulators by careless nurse-maids; you have everything you ever did in those early waking dreams that no sleeping ones ever rival afterward—fights with wolves, gorgeous Stevensonian battles with pirates, intoxicating Fenimore-Cooperish wallowings in the blood of Indians; you have, in short, yourself as you always knew you would be if only you had your chance—the invincible patriot, the reckless swashbuckler, the tireless enemy of the Jolly Roger, and the casual rescuer of beauty in distress. All this 'Peter Pan' gives you, this and much else; till you feel that justice has been done to your merits at last. That there are in it passages that seem overstrained, and some, tho not many, 'false notes,' is very possible; but who cares for that? When a genius can make us all remember what too many of us forget, can take us back, and can reconstruct the very essence and vitality of childhood, it is the part of wisdom to accept without cavil. That is how London has accepted 'Peter Pan.' That, too, of a surety is how New York will accept it."

Mr. George Henry Payne, in a London letter to *The Evening Telegram* (New York), declares that in "Peter Pan" Barrie has written around "the eternal truth of motherhood" a play "that will live for years and years, and even more years." It is, says Mr. Payne, "the new note in play writing." From his description we quote as follows:

"The play opens almost like one of the modern English comedies – a piece of daring indeed for one who is about to spin a fairy tale of as tenuous tissue as that of Grimm or Andersen. Mr. and Mrs. Darling, before going out to a fashionable dinner, are saying good-night in the nursery to their children. . . . . .

"Peter Pan, hunting for his shadow, as all things of air are always hunting for some sign of body or flesh, comes flying in at the window of the nursery, and Wende, waking, meets for the first time a real representative of the Fairy Land. But the fairies, Peter tells her, are fast dying out, for 'Every time a little child says she does not believe in fairies a fairy drops dead.'

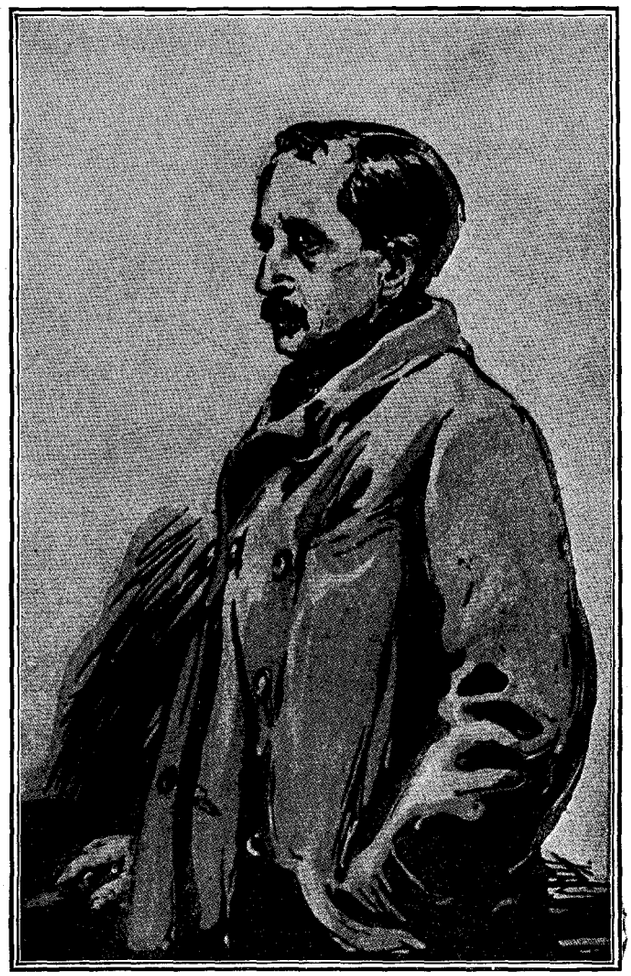
"Off to the Never Never Land Peter takes the three children, for Wende has promised to be a mother to him—you see, Peter never had a mother—and you can imagine how excited the children are at being taken to a place where they will see fairies and have nothing to do but fly about all day. And the wonderful things that happen in the Never Never Land! The pirates come to steal Wende, for even the fierce pirates know that if you have a mother no harm can come to you, and Wende is such a good little mother that her fame spreads rapidly. Then the Indians fight the pirates, but they are defeated in a terrible battle and Wende and the lost children—for the Never Never Land is inhabited by the children who fell out of their perambulators when nurses were flirting with policemen—are carried away.

"Before Wende goes she has made Peter promise to take his medicine regularly and be sure to wear heavy underwear until the late spring. But his medicine has been poisoned by the pirates, and Tinklebell, the faithful fairy companion, takes it herself to save Peter.

"But Tinklebell is dying; she grows dimmer and dimmer, for to human eyes a real fairy seems only a dancing light. Peter is in despair and bethinks him of the only thing that really can save a fairy's life, and down to the footlights he rushes and throwing out both hands in a fervent appeal:

"'Oh, you children who say you don't believe in fairies, show now that you do and save Tinklebell's life; clap your hands that she may live. Tinklebell appeals to you.'

"And from orchestra stall to gallery I doubt if there was one who did not respond. The demonstration lasted several minutes, and as an insight into human nature was one of the finest scenes one could witness.



From a drawing by William Nicholson.

MR. J. M. BARRIE.

A critic pictures Queen Mab saying at his cradle: "He shall be a boy as long as he lives; he shall have a way with him, so that people shall like him to be always a boy; and he shall have the courage to go on being a boy, however hard they try to make him grow up."

"Of the Barrie humor with which the play is filled, of the insight into life and modern foibles, of the intellectual strength of many a jesting point, one could write columns. And yet Peter Pan is a fairy story, a real fairy story with music and dances and what not, the fairy story of the beauty of motherhood, the fairy story of keeping children young."

"Pantaloon" and "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," while not fairy stories, are scarcely less fanciful in treatment, and the slightness of their dramatic substance, when separated from the genius of the author, leads Max Beerbohm to remark that "alone among artists, Mr. Barrie is inspired by very lack of material." The drama, it appears, is indebted to Mr. Barrie for having opened to it new

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fields. A doubt may be entertained, however, as to whether these fields can be successfully occupied by any other than Barrie's peculiar genius—the genius, claims the London *Outlook*, of one who is still a boy at forty-five. Says the same paper:

"Not once in a century does the star dance and Queen Mab stand godmother to an earth-born child, tho now and then some dull moralist will lay a false claim to these honors. Every child who really receives them is

> A dancing Shape, an Image gay,
> To haunt, to startle, and way-lay;

but of all those few none has found the world so ready to be waylaid and to join in the fun as Barrie. Queen Mab has been very kind to him. She has taught him all the trickiness of a good fairy, with none of the spitefulness of a bad fairy: he is full of the French *malice* and has no spark of the English malice. And so the wise ones among the grown-ups, judging him by none of their own standards, let him play with them as he will, and love him for it."

WHISTLER AND WATTS CONTRASTED.

LONDON'S art exhibitions of the past winter have led Mr. Roger E. Fry to comment, in *The Quarterly Review*, on the individualism of the English masters. "The characteristics of a nation with a hundred creeds and only one sauce make themselves felt even in our art." In illustration he compares Watts and Whistler, each, he says, "in some ways typical of English art," yet remarkable for their "extraordinary unlikeness." For Watts, "art was an organic part of human life, affected by its conditions and expressive of its needs." Whistler, on the other hand, "asserted the unique nature of the sense of beauty, its uselessness, its separation from all other human faculties, and its supreme claims." If there be such a thing as a religion of beauty, says Mr. Fry, Whistler was its hierophant. In further characterization we read:

"Whistler, the pamphleteer, the journalist, the dandy, the pugnacious litigant, was always in evidence. One might have supposed then that here at least was the man who, loving publicity and the stir of city life, would have been able to say, in a sparkling and witty idiom of his own, something about life. Even if he had not interpreted its deeper significance, we might have expected from him some close and convincing statement of its fashions and its follies. But no artist ever shrank from life more than Whistler. No one approached it with more haughty and self-contained reserve. He was never really on terms with life; his keen intelligence made him alert to detect fallacies in the proverbial philosophies of his day, and his corrosive wit made his exposure of them bitterly resented. He became a negative Mephistophelian figure; his geniality shriveled, his sympathies were crushed both from within and from without. But the very fastidiousness of taste, both intellectual and esthetic, which thus set him in opposition to life prevented him from giving vent, as a Swift or Carlyle, to the rage of his heart. The fire burned within him, but he spoke only ephemeral witticisms in the press; he never painted the satires that he conceived; for the root of all his quarrel with life lay in the one really deep emotion he possessed—the love of pure beauty. . . . . .

"His theory, then, that the esthetic emotion is entirely distinct and self-sufficient, made it a point of honor for him to eliminate from his painting all that indignation with a gross generation which might conceivably have inspired in him an art of terrible denunciation like Daumier's. His fiery and militant spirit concentrated itself on the perfection of beauty, on the search for it in its purest aspects, where its elements could be seized apart from any possible meanings they might connote. He made almost a fetish of the artistic conscience. His negations and exclusions became more and more exacting, his points of contact with life rarer. . . . He realized taste in its highest development. For its perfection it required a scrupulosity and *ascesis* which made it analogous to moral purity. He carried it about with him as a prophylactic against the contaminations of a vulgar age; he lived by it as a religious by his rule; he almost sank the genius in the man of taste."

And again:

"Whistler stands alone untouched by the imitations of life, protesting that beauty exists apart, that the work of man's hands is fairer than all that nature can show. He is a monument to the power of the artist's creed in its narrowest interpretations, and to the unbending rectitude of the artistic conscience, a lonely, scarcely a lovable, but surely an heroic figure."

Watts, says the writer, "presents at almost every point the completest contrast to Whistler." Of Watts we read further:

"He clung always with a genial pertinacity to what was hopeful and elevating. He was positive and generous where Whistler was negative and cynical. His easily kindled enthusiasm for what was noble silenced the critical and discriminating faculties of the intellect. Where Whistler was moved to scornful indignation by the hasty assumptions of a superficial and facile philosophy, by the easy-going generalizations which were current at the time, Watts's imagination responded with glowing enthusiasm. . . . To his genial, assimilative nature the harsh abstraction of Whistler's artistic Calvinism, with its insistence on perfection, had no meaning. For him perfection, as the result of deliberate and critical choice, of rejection and exclusion, had no attractions. He created by inclusion and absorption, by identifying himself with some great and elevating idea which gathered to itself, as it grew, what was necessary to its sustenance, careless even if it included some accidental and unnecessary accretions.

"We are not, then, to look to Watts for perfection; each picture of his was a struggle to express some idea which stirred his emotions. He was bound to be experimental and tentative in his efforts to find for this the expressive symbol. And the very importance of the ideas to him, the high duty which he believed lay upon him to utter them to the world, prevented him from a curious preoccupation with the mode of their embodiment."

Yet Watts, "almost alone of English artists, . . . has attempted the grand style, and on its highest plane." "His spirit," says Mr. Fry, "moved at ease in a large orbit; his ears were attuned to majestic strains; he had to be grandiose or nothing." In Mr. Fry's opinion the great mystery of Watts's work is that "in an age of exasperating and nervous activity, greeted on all sides by the jerky briskness of the modern man," he succeeded in expressing himself in the grand style at all.

As to Watts's future position among the world's great artists, Mr. Fry finds it far more difficult to prophesy than in the case of Whistler. The latter "accomplished something which had never been done before, accomplished it finally and definitively." But Watts "calls up perpetually the memory of the greatest creators, of Michelangelo, of Titian, of Rubens; and, if we are perfectly frank, his work will not quite stand the test thus inevitably applied."

Foreign Books in Russia.—According to the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, the Kobeko commission on press reforms, after thoroughly considering the question of censorship as applied to native books, turned its attention to the proper treatment of imported books in foreign languages, and found that the situation in that respect was even more anomalous and chaotic than with regard to the national literary output. Russia is the country of translations *par excellence*. She reads and devours everything, and American or German or Italian or Dutch books that are hardly known in their own respective countries are promptly translated and read by her "intelligencia." Her magazines are full of translated fiction from English, French, and other sources. In view of these facts the duties of the censors have not been light, and they have fallen into many ludicrous blunders and paradoxes. Thus many books which one department permitted in translations another prohibited in the original, and while a man might be punished for selling or possessing a given French book, there was nothing to prevent him from selling or buying the same book in a Russian translation. The official report submitted to the commission showed, says the paper referred to, that in the years 1871-99 ten thousand foreign books were prohibited by the censors, and these books included all forms of literature. There has never been any revision of this "index," and the Minister of the Interior has offered

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to examine the whole list and remove the ban from at least two-thirds of the number. With regard to the future, he proposed to abolish the censorship as to all *scientific* books in foreign languages, including books on politics, social science, and economics, while retaining it with reference to fiction, poetry, plays, and "popular" literature generally. The liberal members of the commission regarded these proposals as inadequate, and advocated greater freedom and less "distrust of books," tho they be written in other languages.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FITZGERALD CLASSED AS AN AMATEUR.

MR. ARTHUR C. BENSON, the author of the life of Edward FitzGerald that has just been added to the English Men of Letters Series, finds it no easy matter to define FitzGerald's position with regard to the literary tradition of the age. Notwithstanding the fact that the "Omar" is a piece of absolutely first-rate work, its author "can not be said to have affected the stream of English poetry very deeply." Even the language of the poems, says Mr. Benson, "stately and beautiful as it is, has no modernity about it; it is not a development, but a reverting to older traditions, a memorable graft, so to speak, of a bygone style." And so the finding is that the author—for such translation justifies the word—of one of the most widely known volumes of verse in the English language, is best described as an "amateur." Says Mr. Benson:

"FitzGerald's position with regard to the poetry that was rising and swelling about him is that of a stranded boat on a lee shore. He could not bring himself into line with modern verse at all; he had none of the nineteenth-century spirit. Yet he is in the forefront of those who, standing apart from the direct current of the time, seem destined to make the Victorian age furnish a singularly rich anthology of beautiful poetry. How many poets there are in the last century whose work does not entitle them to be called great poets, who yet have produced a very little of the best quality of poetry. The same is singularly true of the Elizabethan age, which produced not only great poets, but a large number of poetasters whose work rises in a few lyrics into the very front rank.

"With FitzGerald it may be plainly said that, with the exception of 'Omar' and 'The Meadows in Spring,' all the rest of his deliberate work in verse is second-rate, the product of a gifted and accomplished amateur."

His inability to produce the greater work was due, the author thinks, to a deficiency in the imaginative quality. His positive faculty was "a strong spectatorial interest in life, a kind of dark yet tender philosophy, which gave him his one great opportunity" in literature, and gave him also an attitude toward life that may be called that of the amateur. This stands revealed in his correspondence. Says Mr. Benson:

"But in prose there still remain the wonderful letters; and these have a high value, both for their beautiful and original literary form, for the careless picture they give of a certain type of retired and refined country life, for their unconsidered glimpses of great personalities, and for the fact that they present a very peculiar and interesting point of view, a delicate criticism of life from a highly original standpoint. The melancholy which underlies the letters is not a practical or inspiring thing, but it is essentially true; and it carries with it a sad refinement, a temperate waiting upon the issues of life, a sober resignation, which are pure and noble. FitzGerald, by his lover-like tenderness of heart, his wistful desire to clasp hands with life, was enabled to resist the temptation, apt to beset similar temperaments, to sink into a dreary silence about the whole unhappy business. And thus there emerges a certain gentle and pathetic philosophy, not a philosophy for the brisk, the eager, and the successful, but a philosophy for all who find their own defects of character too strong for them, and yet would not willingly collapse into petulant bitterness. FitzGerald is a sort of sedate Hamlet; the madness that wrought in his brain does not emerge in loud railings, or in tempestuous and brief agonies of desperate action; but it emerges in many gentle gestures and pathetic beckonings, and a tender desire, in a world where so much is dark, that men should cling all together and float into the darkness. There are many who can not believe and can not act—and for these, as for FitzGerald, it seems best to hold fast to all that is dear and beautiful. To such as these FitzGerald speaks heart to heart; and after all, no gifts of style, no brisk technique, can ever take the place of that closeness of fellowship, which seems to be the only human power that may perhaps defy even death. . . . .

"Given the shy and sensitive temperament, the acute and skeptical mind, the indolent disposition of FitzGerald, and the ample competence which he enjoyed, and the resultant was bound to be what it was. He was too sensitive to take his ambitions into the arena, too indolent to submit his kindly impulses to an organized system of philanthropy; too uncertain to preach a faith which he could not hold. But it may be questioned whether the primal law which seems to indicate labor as a condition of bodily and mental equilibrium can ever be quite successfully evaded. FitzGerald felt the need of organized work in his own life, but the pressure was never strong enough to induce him to submit himself to uneasy conditions."

Summarizing his subject's qualities and attempting to strike a balance therefrom the biographer writes:

"He had a great tenderness for worthless little books, if they only revealed some gentle and delicate trait of character, some small piece of wistful individuality. A great conception, a broad and vigorous motive, often bewildered and stupefied him. His idea of the paradise of art was as of a place where you could wander quietly about picking a flower here and there, catching a little effect, watching a pretty grouping of trees and water, the sunlight on a grassy bank or a gable-end. He lived and thought in a series of glimpses and vistas, but the plan of the place, its avenues and terraces, was unregarded by him. And thus there was a want of centrality, of combination, of breadth, about his mind. Art was to him not an impassioned quest, but a leisurely wandering in search of charm, of color, of subtle impressions. . . . . .

"After all, the process of estimating the character even of the best of men must be of the nature of addition and subtraction. It is the final note that is our main concern. In FitzGerald's case, on the debit side of the account stand a certain childishness of disposition, indolence, a weak sentimentality, a slackness of moral fiber, a deep-seated infirmity of purpose. These may be partly condoned by an inherited eccentricity. On the credit side stand a true loyalty of nature, an unobtrusive generosity, a real love of humanity, a moral clear-sightedness, an acute perception of beauty, a literary gift that at its best was of the nature of genius. There can be little question on which side the balance lies. We may regret the want of strenuousness, the over-developed sensibility which led him to live constantly in the pathos of the past, the pain of the contemplation of perishable sweetness. But we may be thankful for so simple, so tender-hearted, so ingenuous a life; we may feel that the long quiet years were not misspent which produced, if so rarely, the delicate flowers of genius. To enrich the world with one imperishable poem, to make music of some of the saddest doubts that haunt the mind of man—that is what many far busier and more concentrated lives fail to do. To strew the threshold of the abyss with flowers, to dart an ethereal gleam into the encircling gloom, to set a garland of roses in the very shrine of death, to touch despair with beauty—this is to bear a part in the work of consoling men, of reconciling fate, of enlightening doom, of interpreting the vast and awful mind of God. Truth itself can do no more than hint at the larger hope—'It is He that hath made us.'"

Is There No Standard for Short Stories?—The differences of critical opinion in regard to "Fagan," the winner of the $5,000 prize in the short-story competition instituted by *Collier's Weekly*, leads *The Argonaut* (San Francisco) to the conclusion that "there is no standard of excellence for short stories, and there never will be." While three of the judges in the competition gave "Fagan" preference over all others, Senator Lodge gave it zero out of a possible one hundred. Says *The Argonaut:*

"With crude materials, imitating Kipling and London, he [the author of 'Fagan'] has made a crudely big, but by no means a great, story. The only point where 'Fagan' exhibits a trace of

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genius is in the description of the Filipino girl. And this seems to be the opinion of most readers of intelligence. . . . Confirmatory evidence of this is that 'Fagan' was rejected by two magazines before it was sent to the weekly's competition, where it was to win the grand prize. . . . . .

"But, truth to tell, there is no standard of excellence for short stories, and there never will be. Speaking roughly, they all fall into two classes: the imaginative and the intimate. Poe was the master of the first sort, and 'The Fall of the House of Usher' stands, perhaps, as the best of all imaginative tales. But Poe knew nothing of life, was no close student of human character, was not privy to our most secret thought. About that he cared nothing. In a world he had himself created he dwelt content. Some of Maupassant's stories, on the other hand, are marvels of cynical dissection of human motives, as, for example, that improper one called 'Ball of Fat.' Here is exhibited a cruel intimacy with the springs of action that makes us writhe. James and Mrs. Wharton are other masters of the short story who write from sure knowledge. 'Fagan,' of course, falls into neither of these classes, but is interesting chiefly because of its unusual setting and simplicity of plot, which makes it comprehensible to the least intelligent reader."

MR. ROWLAND THOMAS,
Whose $5,000 prize story, "Fagan," has evoked widely divergent critical opinions.

D'ANNUNZIO'S UNSUCCESSFUL TRAGEDY.

CRITICS differ as to the dramatic value and significance of Gabriele D'Annunzio's new play, the second of the projected trilogy. The first, "The Daughter of Jorio," was a study of popular superstition and passion, and despite its gloomy and somber character it was fascinating and full of a peculiar beauty of its own. The second, "The Light Beneath the Bushel," recently produced with little success at Milan and Rome, is chiefly remarkable, it appears, for its rich and exuberant language. The symbolism, if there be symbolism in the tragedy, is hidden, and the plot is described as slight and crude. The play, indeed, is declared to be an unexampled collection of crimes and horrors. Some Italian and French critics, however, find power and meaning in it.

The tragedy is a study in decay—the decay of an ancient and once proud and great race. The scene is laid in Naples in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the main incidents of the story are as follows:

Tibaldo de Sangro is the head of the decaying house. He is threatened with heart disease and has little moral or physical strength. He has a son, Simonetto, who is even feebler and more degenerate; a daughter, Gigliola, who lives for revenge and is consumed by that passion, and a half-brother, Bertrando, who is the lover of his present wife, once the servant of his house and his deceased first wife.

Gigliola suspects her stepmother of having murdered her mother, and the play opens on the anniversary of that lady's death. It is a day of quarrels and bitter recriminations. The daughter has a scene with the stepmother, Angizia Fura, and Tibaldo has a violent quarrel with Bertrando. Angizia, in the course of the act, confesses the murder of her mistress and defies the young girl to attempt vengeance, claiming that the foul deed was committed with the approval and complicity of the father.

But the father turns upon the wicked and faithless Angizia, denouncing her as the criminal while solemnly protesting his own innocence. The spiritless and sickly brother is informed of the awful family tragedy, but he is merely thrown into a fit, and no action can be expected from him. The "Light Beneath the Bushel" is the flame in Gigliola's heart. It is she who must punish the treacherous, cruel, and venomous Angizia. But how? Angizia's father is a snake-catcher, and she is ashamed of him. When he appears in the decaying castle of Tibaldo, his daughter throws stones at his back.

Gigliola contrives to steal the snake-catcher's bag, filled with vipers, and stirs up its contents. She is determined to poison her stepmother, but before she carries out her design Tibaldo himself kills his wife. Gigliola, meantime, dies in great agony as the result of her handling of the fatal bag. What happens to the other members of the decayed house the dramatist but vaguely indicates. They are all doomed, but the light is extinguished.

The Latin critics find much in the tragedy to admire, and in spite of the absence of a love motive and of a plot characterized by suspense and development of character through action, it is strong and effective on the stage, in their opinion. How it appears to an Anglo-Saxon critic may be seen from the following expressions of the Rome correspondent of the London *Times*, who writes about the play as follows:

"Its purpose is that of the simplest kind—to make the flesh creep. It is a modest ambition which d'Annunzio shares with his equally unromantic prototype, the fat boy in Pickwick; and even the fat boy's methods of achieving his end are scarcely more humble than those of the Italian author. Here is no dream of one who has 'supp'd full with horrors'; but only a cheap nightmare peopled with phantoms so worn with long use and age that they would scarce fright a babe. There is indeed something pathetic in a poverty of ideas so open and confessed that it is fain to furbish up such threadbare bogeys.

"The author seems to have come to the conclusion that the public is a coarse feeder, and that no food can be too rancid for its taste. One can only hope that he may some day realize the difference between one public and another, and discover the value of his present popularity. The one redeeming feature of his voice is his unexampled mastery of the music which lies in his own tongue; and even that is marred by his frequent use of affected or exotic words."

Tolstoy's Literary Plans.—A staff writer for the liberal St. Petersburg daily, *Nasha Zhizn* (Our Life) gives an account of a recent visit to Count Leo Tolstoy's rural estate, Yasnaya Polyana, and his conversation with the great novelist about current and other topics. The Count, it appears, was full of energy, strength, and vitality, and displayed keen interest in such things as the war, European diplomatic intrigue, constitutional reform, agrarian discontent, etc. Withal, he spoke with withering contempt of newspapers and newspaper reading. He compared such reading to smoking, with all its "depressing, befogging, stupefying, demoralizing effects." For his own part, he does not read newspapers at all and depends for news on his family and visitors. His chief occupation consists in preparing the clearest possible exposition of his whole philosophy and applying it to practical problems of the day. The result will be an elaborate work. But there are several other things in process of completion, some of them of an artistic and imaginative form. Count Tolstoy was not ready to indicate their nature, but he was willing to announce the early appearance of a unique eclectic work—a sort of philosophical, social, and artistic encyclopedia—a collection of specimens of the best literature of all ages and countries. This he had conceived as necessary for the guidance of men and women who do not want to waste time on inferior or indifferent stuff, and who are desirous of following a course of really profitable reading.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

SCHILLER'S "Wilhelm Tell" is being played with great success in the chief theater of Tokio, we are informed by the London *Academy*. The characters have Japanese names, Tell is a Japanese hunter, and Gessler a Daimio.

SOME idea of the polyglot drama of New York may be had from the fact that during the dramatic season the hoardings near the Astor Library advertised theatrical performances in the German, Italian, Yiddish, Russian and French languages. The Chinese theater in New York does not advertise.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW ANESTHETIC.

TO go to sleep quietly before a surgical operation, to slumber peacefully after it, and to waken as if from natural sleep with no recollection of what has happened, and with health and appetite unimpaired—all this seems an unrealizable ideal in anesthesia; yet we are assured that French physicians have found a new anesthetic that accomplishes all these results. Up to this time it can not be said that any substance in use has quite realized the surgeon's ideal. Chloroform and ether are the most common, but with chloroform there are occasional accidents which do not appear altogether preventable, even with the recent devices that enable the physician to administer it mingled with air in any desired proportion. As to ether, its well-known after-effects are most disagreeable. Some recent attempts to utilize the anesthetic qualities of other chemical substances, culminating in the discovery just mentioned, are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 27) by a contributor. He says:

"Other liquids, such as the bromid and chlorid of ethyl, or their mixture in certain proportions, produce rapid anesthesia with a minimum of danger, but their effect is fleeting, lasting scarcely one or two minutes, and it can generally be utilized only for very short operations—the opening of abscesses, the extraction of teeth, the removal of adenoid growths.

"Cocain and its recent substitute, stovain, produce local anesthesia that is very useful for small operations in a limited region. By injection of either of these substances into the spinal marrow we may produce insensibility of the whole lower part of the body, which with a sufficient dose may be extended over the whole body. But in spite of the progress of antiseptic manipulation . . . some cases of death and others of paralysis have followed the use of this method."

The writer reminds us that the awakening from the effects of all these anesthetics is more or less disagreeable. The Parisian hospitals, however, are experimenting with a substance that is said not to possess this inconvenience. This agent, which is named "scopolamin," is an alkaloid extracted from a plant (*Scopolia japonica*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), sometimes known as "Japanese belladonna." This has been familiar to physicians for many years as a sedative and it has even been used as an anesthetic since 1900, but the most successful methods date only from December last. The substance is now used mixed with morphine, and three hypodermic injections are required, each of which throws the patient into a deeper sleep until he is quite insensible. A peculiarity is that the muscles do not become flaccid, and that the patient may be awakened as from normal sleep. Says the writer:

"It is very important to note that no matter how deep the sleep may be, if the patient be shaken or spoken to loudly and insistently, or if a noise is made near him, he will awake precisely like a man in a natural sleep. But if he is pricked or pinched he shows not the slightest sensitiveness. This complete anesthesia, with persistence of the intellectual functions, is particularly striking with scopolamin, which seems to act exclusively on the sensitive fibers.

"After the operation, the patient is placed in his bed, [where] he continues to sleep as calmly as before it; the breathing is very quiet, and not the least complaint is heard, tho sometimes there is a good deal of perspiration.

"The duration of the sleep varies slightly with different subjects; it averages four or five hours after the operation (or nine to ten hours in all).

"The awakening takes place exactly as in ordinary sleep. The patient opens his eyes, and his face expresses astonishment at finding himself in bed. He tries to get his ideas together . . . and asks questions of those about him, wanting to know whether the operation has yet taken place; generally he calls for a drink and then goes to sleep again for several hours. Sometimes he stays awake and wants something to eat. Several have refused to believe that they had been operated upon. . . . . .

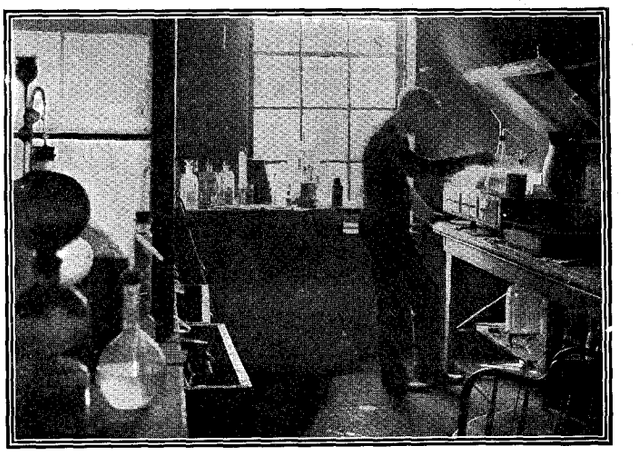
"On the morrow, the patient eats in his customary manner and follows with appetite the regimen demanded by the operation that he has undergone.

"Finally—and this is an important point—none of those operated upon remember anything of the operation or of its pain, even when they have appeared sensitive during its progress; and this fact is the more striking because some patients have appeared to be completely awake through the operation, speaking and complaining as if they had received no anesthetic.

"Some surgeons, after the first injections of scopolamin, administer chloroform. The effects are nearly the same, and in this case the scopolamin has the advantage of saving the patient from apprehension of the operation and of the chloroform . . .; but this addition is unnecessary, and scopolamin alone appears to furnish a prolonged anesthesia without the inconveniences of chloroform."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INVENTION AS A DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS.

THE inventor is popularly regarded as a man who works alone for years by himself, following out an impelling idea, which leads him sometimes to success and fame, often to failure and starvation. That there are still many such "free-lance" inventors,



Courtesy of "The World's Work."

IN THE LABORATORY OF T. A. EDISON,
The greatest "free-lance" inventor.

some of them energetic and ingenious enough to create numerous marketable inventions and thus maintain financial independence, is acknowledged by French Strother in an article on "The Modern Profession of Inventing," in *The World's Work* (New York, June); but he goes on to assert that these are exceptions, and that the typical modern inventor is the unknown man who toils with hundreds of his fellows in what are known as the "inventions departments" of great factories. Says Mr. Strother:

"The great majority of practical inventions are made by a group of men of whom the public never hears. These men are members of one of the most complicated and highly organized of the modern professions. Every great manufacturing concern maintains, under one name or another, an 'inventions department,' employing men who are paid various salaries simply to develop inventions. They are supplied with every mechanical appliance to facilitate their work; the bills are paid by the company, and every invention they make is assigned to the company 'in consideration of salary and one dollar.' The General Electric Company, at Schenectady, N. Y., for example, employs about 800 men who devote much of their time to developing new ideas. It spends $2,500,000 a year in this development work. The Westinghouse Companies do the same thing; so does every progressive manufacturing concern of any consequence in the United States. And it is these unknown men, grappling with the every-day, practical problems of great manfactories, who make most of the inventions of immediate commercial value. . . . . .

"The inventions departments, the modern development of inventing, are maintained by the great manufacturing concerns. The

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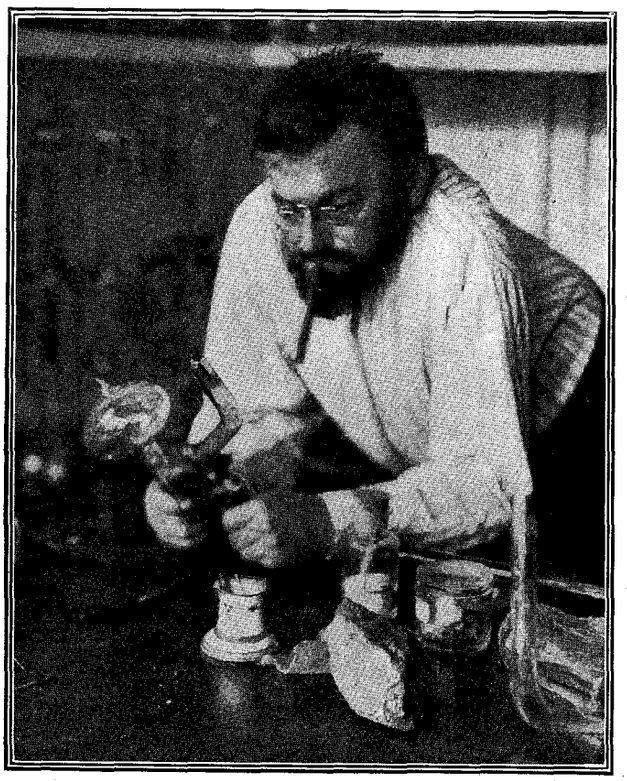
National Cash Register Company, the Hoe Printing Press Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, the Bell Telephone Company, and many others have each a corps of men, who have displayed the inventive faculty, at work on salary, developing the



Courtesy of "The World's Work."

MR. CHARLES STEINMETZ,
The chief engineer of the General Electric Company, and his latest invention, a model of his mercury arc current rectifier.

inventions needed by the companies. In any one of these departments new devices are being created that will not be made public for years to come, because they are not yet perfected. The inventions by the time the public knows them are always months, and usually years, old.

"The General Electric Company offers a typical example of the use of the inventions department. In an establishment employing 20,000 men, a round $2,500,000 is spent each year in developing patentable inventions. There are about fifty engineers at the head of various departments, and each of them is expected, as a part of his routine duty, to develop such improvements as are suggested by the needs of his department to keep it in a position to meet competition. Last year 1,412 ideas were carried to the management by 300 men, as patentable inventions. Of these 797 were found to be either impracticable or not new. The remaining 615 were developed by the company to such a degree of perfection that applications for patents were filed with the Patent Office at Washington. In round numbers, an average of 500 patents a year are taken out by the company, every one of them for a device of immediate commercial value. To handle the legal end of the company's patent business, drawing up applications for patents, carrying them through the Patent Office, and conducting suits for infringement, a corps of twelve lawyers and twenty-eight assistants is maintained at Schenectady, besides two lawyers at Washington and one in Europe. These figures give some idea of the dignified proportions of the profession of inventing; for this company is only one of scores which carry on similar work on a greater or lesser scale. Follow one of the 615 inventions patented last year through all the stages of its development and consider what an inventions department means when that work is multipiled by 615."

But this is not all. Not only are practicable inventions developed in this way, but laboratories of research in pure science are often carried on, at a cost of thousands of dollars, in the hope that discoveries will be made, in new fields, that can afterward be utilized. Mr. Strother tells us that the workers in all these different branches of an "inventions department" are recruited in various ways. Sometimes they are taken from the staff of the company, sometimes picked up from all sorts of outside occupations. In one case a groceryman from a small California town became a worker in such a department in a large company. According to Mr. Strother, the chance or haphazard inventor cuts little figure with us. Of the thirty thousand patents taken out annually in the United States, nearly all come from persons who make a business of inventing, either as "free-lances" or on a salary.

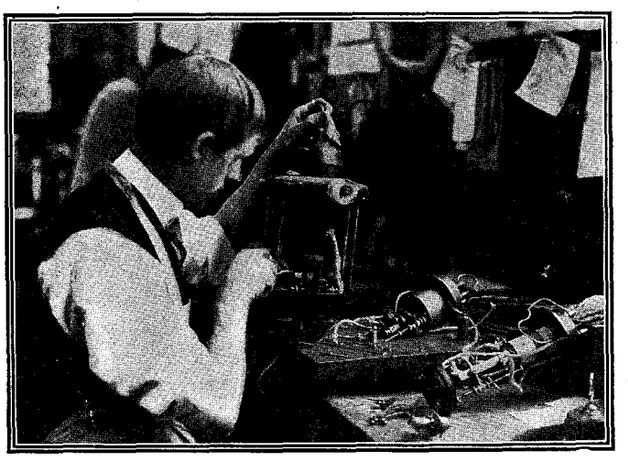
THE COMING EXPRESS TRAIN.

THE ease with which the time between New York and Chicago has been cut from 20 to 18 hours on two different roads has been a matter of general remark. There is talk of another decrease to 17 or even 16 hours in the near future, and the public, as usual, is ready for anything. *Electricity* (New York) thinks that the electric locomotive will make further progress even easier. It says, editorially (June 14):

"From New York to Chicago was once considered a serious journey. In provincial days dangers beset the traveler on every side. Days were consumed in covering the distance. Now it is but a question of hours. Shall it be called the ultimate triumph of steam? Or shall we inquire as to what this ultimate triumph must be?

"The distance is roughly 1,000 miles between New York and Chicago. About 29 hours, cut down to 24, was the customary limit of time in covering it. A speed of 40 miles an hour averaged up along the route. This, during the Columbian Exposition, was considered splendid railroading. Since then the locomotive has undergone great changes. The well-fortified roadbed, connecting that city and ours, invited a higher speed. A 50-mile an hour rate then presented the average. The latest reports show a capacity on the part of the Pennsylvania and New York Central to regularly operate an 18-hour train. This means an average speed of over 55 miles an hour. Now comes the question again, Is this the ultimate triumph? We think not. The locomotive can spin along much faster than this. Speed must be made subservient to the conditions of the road—whether it is clear or not, whether it can stand the rapid pounding of this great engine or whether it is safe to hurry forward so impetuously.

"The suggestion is presented here that electric traction has set a new standard. The New York Central will use electric locomo-



Courtesy of "The World's Work."

AT WORK ON A DESIGN FOR AN ARC LAMP,
In the model shop of the General Electric Company.

tives of 2,200 rated horse-power. A speed of 90 miles an hour is easily attainable with a train of cars. Divide 1,000 by 90 and what is the result? A little over 11 hours. These are not merely figures, they are facts. The electric locomotives have been tested and tried. The system works like a charm. It would take a great

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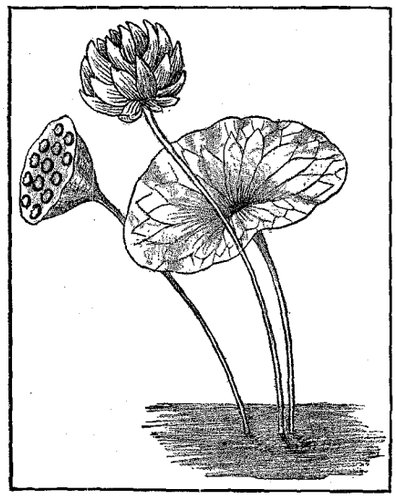


LEAF AND FLOWER AND RIPENING FRUIT OF THE LOTUS, *Nelumbium*.

Protruding above the water, which protects these plants from many animals. (Much reduced.)

deal of audacity to say when Chicago and New York will be the termini of an electric express system, but it is impossible to be blind to the truth. Ten hours to Chicago from New York is not so far off after all. Perhaps none have recognized this fact more readily than those from whom these results are to be expected — the steam railroad companies themselves."

That we shall not reach the speed limit with our present road-beds—a fact emphasized by the famous Berlin-Zossen speed trials—is asserted by many authorities. *Engineering News* (June 8) advocates a return to the old longitudinal sleeper, to be made of solid concrete. It says:

"There are very strong reasons for believing that when the time comes that the present makeshift track construction which we miscall 'permanent way' is displaced by something really permanent, it will be a longitudinal system rather than a cross-tie system.

"In view of the present practically universal use of wooden cross-ties in railway track, it may seem extravagant to predict so radical a change; but to engineers who are aware how widely and successfully the longitudinal system of rail supports has been used, the proposal will not appear by any means revolutionary.

"For a great many years the longitudinal system was the standard track construction on the Great Western Railway of England; and it is still in place on a good many sidings on that railway. In Germany for a long time the longitudinal system was in nearly as extensive use as the cross-tie system."

The substitution of the cross-tie system for the "sleeper" was due, the writer asserts, first, to the difficulty of draining the space between the rails; secondly, to the necessity of iron tie-bars to keep the rails from spreading; and thirdly, to the difficulty of replacing worn-out sleepers without interruption of traffic. With the substitution of concrete for wood these objections easily disappear, and there is attained a continuous solidity of structure that is impossible with the present system of support at a series of independent points. The cost would be great, but the results would be worth it. The writer concludes:

"An engineer would never design an important building and support it on wooden blocks bedded a few inches below the ground surface; and he would not consider the case much better if stone or concrete blocks were substituted for wooden. To make a permanent support for railway track we must carry our foundation course down deeper, just as we would a building foundation. But it is practically impossible with the cross-tie system to make the foundation much deeper than the thickness of the present wooden ties, for the trackmen could not reach under the ties to tamp them if the ties were, say, 12 to 16 inches in depth. There is not room enough between the ties to permit this; and it is, of course, out of the question to space the ties farther apart. All this points directly to the replacement of cross-ties with longitudinals whenever a really permanent system of track foundations replaces the present 'mud-sill' system."

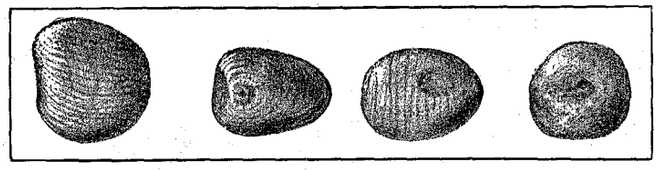
PLANTS THAT HIDE FROM ANIMALS.

NUMEROUS instances in which the habits of growth of certain plants serve to protect them from destruction by animal enemies are recounted in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, June) by Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan agricultural college. Some plants, he notes, are thus protected by growing under thorn bushes and thistles. He writes:

"C. G. Pringle, for many years a famous plant collector, especially in Mexico and the arid regions of the United States, speaks of a native grass of Northern Mexico, *Muhlenbergia Texana*, as such a great favorite with all grazing animals that it is usually exterminated or nearly so, except when growing under the protection of thorny shrubs, usually mesquite bushes. In Arizona during the winter and spring, the Indians bring it long distances into the towns to sell. He adds: 'How many times I have contended with the horrid mesquite bushes to gather an armful of this grass to carry joyfully to my hungry and jaded horses.' In such cases the thorns, spines, and perhaps bitter taste of the bushes not only protect the young growth and leaves of certain plants, but furnish shelter for other tender and nutritious herbage.

"In arid regions, especially, similar instances of protection by thorn bushes are numerous."

Again, some plants retire beneath the surface of the ground at the close of the growing season, especially in regions subject to droughts or cold, remaining secure beneath the surface for months in the form of bulbs, tubers, and rootstocks. At such times they are nearly sure to escape destruction by animals. Examples are Solomon's seal, Dutchman's breeches, May apple, goldenrod, and artichoke. Other plants are protected by water, and of these Professor Beal says:



FOUR SEEDS WHICH CLOSELY RESEMBLE PEBBLES,

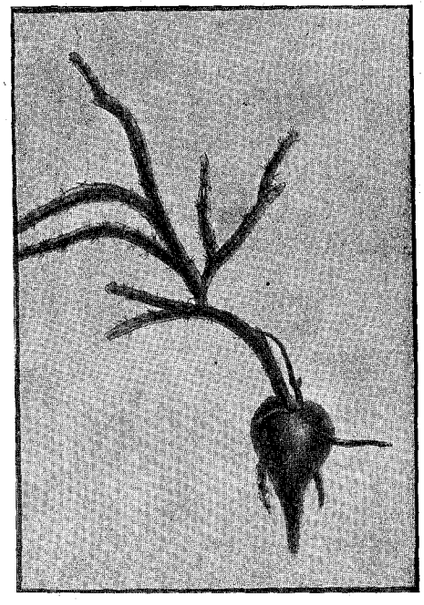
Among which they were accidently gathered.

"Not only the flowers of many species of plants as they project above the surface of the water are protected from most unwelcome insects, but the whole plants as well. Mud turtles, certain fishes, water-snails, larvæ of insects, eat aquatic plants, but most other animals are unable to reach them in such places.

"Water-plantain, wild rice, pond-lilies, arrow-head, pickerel-weed, pond-weed, lizard's tail, bulrush, bur-reed, cat-tail flag, water-dock, and many more of their associates, root at the bottom with leaves floating on the surface or projecting above.

"Innumerable low forms, known as algæ, are at home in lakes, ponds, and streams, or on the surface of the water, while other kinds thrive in salt or in brackish water. These aquatics find protection below the surface or by extending above it, not only from numerous animals, but they have no competition with others which can only grow on dry or moist soil.

"Aquatics and marine plants and algæ are also protected from extremes of cold and heat. During the winter of a cold or temperate climate the root-stocks and buds severed from the tips or



A NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,

Showing large succulent roots which serve as a storehouse for water (Much reduced).

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branches, and even the entire plant of some species, remain safe and dormant in the mud at the bottom, ready on the approach of mild weather to begin growing again. Some are amphibious, able to thrive when the land is flooded or when the floods have subsided. Plants with such habits have little competition. . . . . .

"A few plants not only defend themselves, but are aggressive fighters, because they put to good use the animals they capture. The bladderwort is a water-plant and catches much of its food. Underneath the surface of the water in which the plant floats are a number of lax, leafy branches spread out in all directions, and attached to these are large numbers of little flattened sacks or bladders, sometimes one-sixth of an inch long. The small end of each little bladder is surrounded by a cluster of bristles, forming a sort of hollow funnel leading into the mouth below, and this is covered inside by a perfect little trap-door, which fits closely, but opens with the least pressure from without. A little worm or insect, or even a very small fish, can pass within, but never back again. The sack acts like an eel-trap or a catch-'em-alive mouse-trap. These little sacks actually allure very small animals by displaying glandular hairs about the entrance. The small animals are imprisoned and soon perish and decay to nourish the wicked plant."

A curious case of protection by hiding is that in which the plant deceives man himself by masquerading as something that it is his interest to preserve. Thus gardeners often overlook certain weeds that resemble the flowers or vegetables with which they grow. Says Professor Beal:

"It is the exception to pass over a bed after a workman has 'dressed it up' and not find a number of weeds left among the cultivated plants. They are overlooked because of some resemblance of the weed to the plant desired. I enumerate a few examples found one day in the month of May: A few wild onions are left in the asparagus; wild seedling lilies in a plat of Solomon's seal and in a bed of turtle-head; June grass lurks in plats of several sorts of pinks, of *Phlox*, and of many other plants; narrow-leaved dock is often abundant, and some of it is left in a plat of dandelions, of teasels, of rhubarb, of buttercups, of rue anemone; pig weeds are left to go to seed among potatoes and tomatoes; the brittle joints of prickly pear are left to grow among other species which they resemble; seeds of violets in variety spring up in plats of other violets where they were shot by the mother plants."

Among other cases of protective imitation that results in driving away or deceiving animal enemies Professor Beal describes the following:

"In portions of Washington rattlesnakes are very abundant, and are much dreaded by cattle and horses which graze large portions of the State.

"In this region grow large quantities of *Iris Missouriensis* and when ripe the rattle of the seed in the pods closely resembles the rattle of the snake. Grazing animals invariably step back after hitting these pods, and thus the green leaves of the plants are spared to work for future crops of seeds. . . . . .

"Seeds are frequently met with that are mottled or striped or of an inconspicuous color difficult to find when dropped on the soil or among small pebbles. Seeds of this character are least liable to be destroyed. By a process of selection for many generations, no doubt, seeds have acquired their present colors, and some of them are still undergoing this process."

A Mystery Solved.—The mystery of the "ice-cave," which has puzzled physicists for years, appears to have been greatly cleared up by recent experiment. In these caves, which are found in some of our Western States and in many other parts of the world, ice not only remains during the summer, but even continues to form when the temperature of the outside air is above the freezing point—a fact which shows that mere "cold storage," as in an ice-house, will not explain the phenomena. Says *The Scientific American* (June 17):

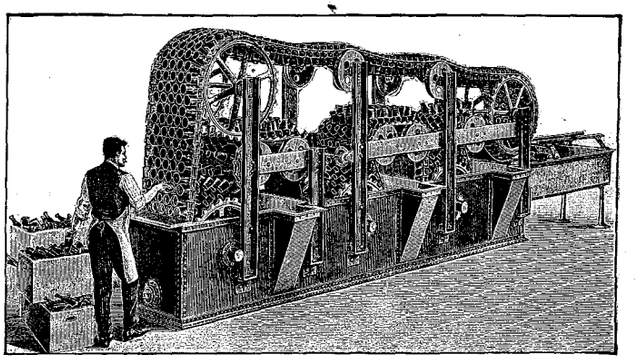
"Years ago B. Schwalbe suggested, supporting his hypothesis by still older (1865) experiments of Jungk, that the refrigeration in this case is due to percolation of water through porous strata. The physical justification of this assumption, however, has since been apparently destroyed by experiments, in which the percolation of water through silica and other powders was found to be attended by a rise of temperature, in some cases of considerable amount.

"G. Schwalbe has now made a series of experiments with pure silica and different kinds of sand, using water of various initial temperatures, and has found that water warmer than 4° C. (the temperature of maximum density) is heated, water cooler than 4° C. is cooled, and water at 4° C. is unchanged in temperature by its passage through the porous stratum. . . . . .

"These results are in accordance with deductions from the mechanical theory of heat, and are due to the fluid pressure caused by the attraction exerted by a solid body upon the film of liquid which adheres to it. As water expands with rise of temperature above 4° C., and also with fall of temperature below 4° C., compression necessarily causes heating in the first case and cooling in the second."

AN AUTOMATIC BOTTLE-WASHER.

A MACHINE for washing empty bottles by wholesale, accommodating over two thousand at a time and turning them out at the rate of forty thousand a day, is described by Max de Nansouty in *La Nature* (Paris, May 13). The writer notes at the outset that, while bottle-washing as a problem of domestic hygiene demands much care, still greater attention is required when the



AUTOMATIC BOTTLE-WASHER.

operation must be carried on, satisfactorily and continuously, with thousands upon thousands of bottles, as is the case in great breweries, wine-houses, distilleries, and manufactories of mineral waters or of perfumery. He writes:

"The bottles that go out of such establishments ceaselessly return thither, more or less soiled, having sometimes been used for other liquids than the original. They must be cleaned thoroughly, and when they have been used to hold petroleum or vegetable oils it is often necessary to throw them away. In any case the manufacturer is obliged to employ a considerable force of cleaners, whose work must be carefully supervised if he is to be sure that it is always conscientiously done.

"Mechanicians can not avoid interfering in a difficulty of this kind, clearly defined as it is. Various automatic washing machines have been invented and have rendered service, but the record is now held by an American machine shown in our illustration. . . . . .

"This automatic bottle-washer adds power in operation to economy of manipulation. According to its size, it washes automatically 11,000, 22,000, or 42,000 bottles in a working day of ten hours, and it requires the presence of only four workmen, two to feed it and two to place the washed bottles in baskets. These four attendants may be women, for the work requires no violent effort; women do it very well, with their habitual care in cleaning-work of all kinds. The mechanical power consumed varies, with the size of the apparatus, from two to three horse-power.

"The mechanical arrangement is easy to grasp. In brief, the apparatus is composed of a rectangular tank divided into three compartments: the first two contain the cleaning liquid, which is a mixture of alkaline solutions in carefully studied proportions; the third is filled with pure water for the final rinsing, which is renewed as often as desired.

"An endless chain, formed of parallel rows of metallic cases,

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receives the bottles; it passes over fixed guides arranged in and above the tank; thus the bottles are methodically carried along by the slow movement of the chain without power to fall out of the cases.

"Suppose we have a machine in which there are 268 rows of transverse plates to which the cases are fixed. Half of these rows consist of nine cases each and the other half of eight each, so that they are in quincunx arrangement. Thus the chain contains altogether 2,278 cases holding as many bottles, which, after having passed twice into the cleansing liquid, finally are carried through the rinsing bath. They then drop, in regular order, into a shallow tank half full of running water, whose purpose is to break the shock of the fall. A wooden paddle-wheel turns slowly in this tank, setting in motion a regular current which constantly brings the bottles to the hands of the women, who stand ready to receive them and place them in baskets to drain. Loss by breakage is almost nothing in these conditions.

"The bottles are about 35 minutes in passing through the apparatus. In general, the water used in the first two tanks should be at a temperature between 50° and 60° C. [122° and 140° F.]. Nevertheless, when the bottles have contained oils, either vegetable or mineral, it is a good thing to raise the temperature of the baths up to nearly 80° C. [176° F.]. With a few simple trials it is easy to determine the temperature most favorable to success in any particular case."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ORIGIN OF INSTINCT IN INSECTS.

ACCORDING to the theory that instinct is inherited experience, it is difficult to see why insects that live only a few weeks or months should have any instincts at all, since the time in which they may accumulate experience is so limited. But M. Edmond Perrier, an advocate of this theory, shows us that we may reconcile it with these facts by supposing that the original experiences, of which the instinct of insects is the successor by hereditary transmission, was acquired by their ancestors ages ago when they lived longer and had time to learn. Of this ingenious theory M. A. Latour says in *La Nature* (Paris, May 13):

"The progress made recently in the study of the nervous system has led M. Edmond Perrier to a new theory of instinct, regarding which philosophers will probably be somewhat skeptical, but of which a geological consequence deserves to be known for its ingenuity. The author is endeavoring to explain, by means of experience and heredity alone, how insects, whose adult life lasts only a few weeks, or even a few days, and who know nothing of their parentage, have the time and the ability to acquire their wonderful instincts. Evidently there is no possibility here of education nor of customs; it would seem as if the manifestation of instinct in the individual were quite spontaneous. But M. Perrier notes that the existence of the seasons, as we know them, appears to be of very recent geological origin. Geologists in general agree that temperature and climate were once, for very long periods, absolutely uniform in all parts of the earth and throughout the whole year. This is explained by the fact that the sun was then much larger, the inequalities of the seasons having been finally brought about, little by little, by its gradual condensation. Now insects existed at a time when this condensation had not yet taken place. Insects were remarkably abundant on the banks of the carboniferous lakes or lagoons, and the interesting discoveries of Messrs. Fayol and Charles Brongniart, at Commentry, have shown how great was their variety and how huge their size at that time. Now, since there were then no seasons—the cause that now brings about the early death of insects, so soon after their reproduction—these carboniferous insects must have lived as long as any other creatures; they must have been able, like our higher animals, to acquire experience and transmit it to their offspring, thus gaining an acquired and cultivated intelligence in the same measure as other living beings. This was then transmitted by heredity, and when the seasons began to appear, in the tertiary epoch, when by the appearance of cold insect life was reduced to a brief season, when experience and parental education could no longer play their part, the intelligence formerly acquired and transmitted from generation to generation must, according to M. Perrier's theory, have been changed into immutable instinct; that is to say, it must have been fixed at a determinate point without power to progress further. Our present insects are thus reproducing indefinitely the faculties and cerebral development of the insects of the secondary epoch of geological time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL AND CITY POLITICS.

THAT we are years behind European cities in our methods of garbage disposal, and that this state of affairs is directly chargeable to our municipal politics, is asserted by *The Times* (London) in some recent comments on "American Refuse-Destructor Practise." It says:

"While the refuse-destructor has attained a recognized position in this country, and its value is acknowledged on all hands from an economical, as well as a hygienic point of view, the situation regarding similar appliances in the United States is in singular contrast to the progress made in this country in the utilization of towns' refuse. For this there appear to be several reasons, none of which convey any reflection on the ability of American engineers to place this branch of engineering on the high level associated with the general industry in America. The chief of the causes assigned for the backwardness in this respect is concerned with the politics of the United States municipalities, by which municipal engineering and sanitation are controlled to a large extent by considerations which have no reference to their individual advancement and well-being. Contracts relating to such engineering works are found extremely difficult to obtain on any satisfactory basis, and still more difficult to successfully carry out, with the result, as stated, that an important branch of engineering practise in the United States is, and seems likely to remain, many years behind that of Europe."

After quoting these remarks in full, an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, June 15) remarks upon them as follows:

"This is all very true so far as political influence and mismanagement is concerned, and it is also quite true that American engineers are not responsible for the situation. *The Times* confines its remarks to refuse-destructors, or what we here term garbage-furnaces, either being ignorant of or else ignoring the fact that our garbage-reduction systems have been carried to quite a high stage of mechanical development, and that the garbage of nearly all our large cities is utilized for the production of grease and a fertilizing base, and in the process of treatment is rendered innocuous. Our reduction plants, however, have been the cause of more or, if not more then worse, municipal scandals than our garbage furnaces, largely because the interests involved have been greater. Both the collection and final disposal of municipal refuse in the United States are in sad need of being put on a businesslike basis, and of being freed from political corruption. This done, necessary engineering improvements will come rapidly."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Lancet*, writing of street dangers, gives a prominent place among these to the hatpins of the women, which he terms "unclean imitations of the ladies' dagger of the Middle Ages." Says the editor in a comment on this: "There is much force in his contention that hatpins in women's heads . . . do form public dangers. Among a certain class hatpins are constantly used as weapons of offence, and when they are not employed in this manner by the design of the wearer they often threaten the eyes of others in a really dangerous way. It ought to be possible for an ingenious milliner to devise some less dangerous method of fixing on the hat."

IS GLASS A LIQUID?—"When a liquid crystallizes," says Morris W. Travers, in a recent lecture, printed in *The National Druggist*, "heat is evolved, and it is found that the solid and liquid have different densities: there is, in fact, a discontinuity in the properties of the solid and liquid states, or to use the modern term, phases of the substance. The formation of the glassy substance is not, however, accompanied by any such change; it is in fact only a highly viscous liquid. A clear proof of the liquid nature of window-glass, for instance, lies in the fact that a cut made in it with a diamond rapidly 'heals' so that after a short time the glass is less readily broken along the cut than when it was first made. Such glassy bodies can not be regarded as true solids, which should, in every case, be capable of existing in a crystalline form, tho this is not always apparent. Sometimes, particularly at low temperatures, it is difficult to determine whether a substance is actually in the crystalline or glassy condition, and its true state can only be determined by observing the change which takes place when the liquid is cooled. In the case of some paraffin hydrocarbons, for instance, the liquid becomes thick and treacly before passing into the glassy condition. In no case can petrol be made to crystallize. Liquid hydrogen, when evaporated *in vacuo*, does not become more viscous as its temperature falls, but when a temperature corresponding to about 14.1° absolute is reached, flakes of glassy matter break away at the surface. and finally the whole mass turns to a clear glassy solid."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHRIST AND THE SENSE OF JUSTICE.

"THE place of what we call justice in the Christian system of ethics is not very easy to determine," remarks a writer in the London *Spectator*. Altho Christ made continual appeal to the natural sense of justice, at the same time "he told parables, propounded problems, and pointed to facts deliberately calculated to shake the faith of his hearers in the infallibility of their instinctive feeling on the subject." The writer accounts for the apparent conflict of evidence on this point by reminding us that "our Lord was a realist" rather than a theorist, and that "he never took any pains to spare the moral prejudices of his hearers." As illustrating Christ's apparent contradiction, at times, of the sense of justice, we read:

"Take the story of the laborers who agreed to work all day for a given sum, and then complained because certain other men who were put on to work much later received the same wage. At first sight the arrangement seems exceedingly unfair. The instinct of the reader suggests a fellow-feeling for the grumblers. Surely those who bear the burden and heat of the day should gain more than those who do an easy piece of work in the cool of the evening. Our Lord, however, had not the smallest sympathy with the malcontents. They should, He implies, have minded their own business, and abided by their bargain. 'Is thine eye evil, because I am good?' are the words put into the mouth of the employer, and the employer, we are taught, was entirely within his right in so replying to his men. Again, the mental position of the elder son in the parable appeals very much to the reader's instinctive sense of justice. But Christ, tho he is far from condemning the elder son ('Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine,' can not be turned by the most pharisaical of minds into a harsh speech), yet makes him stand before his hearers as a type of a good man in the wrong, occupying for the moment, and by reason of his advocacy of superficial equity, a very undignified moral position."

Or, turning from stories to statements:

"'There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth,' is a saying which could give nothing but delight to any well-meaning person. But our Lord did not stop there. He said also: 'More than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance.' To the moral plodder the sentence does give something of a cold shock. What is the use of so much effort if those who do not make it succeed as well, if the secret of making the best of both worlds lies with the sinner all the time? While we are thinking of hard sayings on the subject of justice we must not forget the question which Christ put to Simon: 'There was a certain creditor which had two debtors: the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty. And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Tell me, therefore, which of them will love him most?' Once more the suggestion is hard for the moral plodder, and again our Lord does not stop short at suggestion. 'Her sins, which are many, are forgiven,' he says; 'for she loved much: but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little.'"

The writer finds that while Christ considered a sense of justice to be the great moral standby of the ordinary man, he nevertheless taught that it is "exceedingly liable to parasitic growths of a non-moral, and even an immoral, character." To quote more fully:

"Cruelty, revenge, envy, and that criminal refusal to think a matter out, which we call prejudice, all grow up in the human mind in such close connection with the sense of justice that it is often almost impossible to divide the one from the other. The workmen in the parable no doubt thought that they were actuated by a spirit of justice, but as a matter of fact they were simply moved by the spirit of envy. They did not ask whether the sum received was a sufficient remuneration for a day's labor, nor whether they could live on it. They had no reasonable ground whatever for thinking themselves underpaid, except the fact that some one else was receiving a wage at a higher rate. Superficially the arrangement did not look fair, and they judged after appearances instead of judging righteous judgment. They used a moral rule-of-thumb, measured one man's fortune against another's, and refused to think. The elder brother, in the same way, was very unreasonable. He lost nothing by the feast which was made for the returned prodigal. He might have enjoyed it even, if he had not allowed jealousy to prey upon his sense of justice till they were so much entangled that he could not divide the one from the other. When one thinks of the 'sayings' we have quoted, it is necessary, we think, to remember that our Lord was a realist, and a realist is seldom a theorist. We can not look on life exactly as it is, and not give some very great pain to very good people who have made for themselves a theory which explains life."

In conclusion the writer in *The Spectator* offers the following statement of Christ's teaching in regard to justice: "The natural sense of justice must be freed of revenge, of cruelty, and of self-interested and sentimental theorizing before it can be safely relied upon; and if in the process a few guilty persons escape, society is better served by the self-discipline of the judging crowd than it could have been by looking on at the preventive warning of the most severe punishment."

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH CHRISTIANITY COMPARED.

THE attention attracted by the Scotch Free Church case has at the same time, according to Mr. William Cunningham (a writer in *The National Review*, London), brought into clear light the fundamental differences between Scotch and English Christianity. For one thing, says Mr. Cunningham, the dominance of tradition is felt in every part of the Anglican system, while the Scotch Presbyterians were from the first "eager to claim complete freedom for a democratic church, reconstituted on a scriptural basis."

Again, altho the want of consonance between the critical movement and traditional orthodoxy is felt on all sides—in the Church of Rome and the Church of England, as well as in Scotland—"it is a practical difference between Anglican and Scotch Christianity that the difficulty is felt so much more acutely in the north." On this point we read further:

"The Presbyterian has hitherto taken the Bible as the sole standard—the absolute statement of divine truth for man; while there are, at any rate, many in England who regard it as an invaluable record of Christian experience in the first ages of the church, but not as being independent of all other lights on Christian faith and practise.

"So, too, there is a difference as to the importance to be attached to the individual judgment as capable of interpreting the Bible aright. Earnestly religious men, both English and Scotch, would agree in repudiating the deistic opinion which was put forward by Locke, that human intelligence, brought to bear on the Bible, is quite capable of apprehending and appreciating the eternal truths it contains. Spiritual things, it would be urged, must be spiritually discerned, and divine guidance is needed, if any mere man is to grasp truth about the eternal and unseen. So far all are agreed, but there is a difference according as it is held that this divine guidance is personal to the individual, or given through the corporate consciousness of the church. The former point of view seems to lead naturally to a negation of criticism. The individual can never presume to stand in any true sense above a divine revelation, and therefore can never criticize it. But the corporate Christian consciousness has a right to criticize. The church is older than the New Testament, and the classification of sacred books, as spurious, doubtful, and authentic, on which canonicity depends, was a decision taken by the church. The living Christian consciousness has an abiding power of interpreting and criticizing the writings which it was instrumental in selecting and preserving. The development not only of literary and scientific, but of theological, knowledge has been going on throughout all the ages; and by this corporate right the claim of the individual is conditioned. His personal apprehension and appreciation of the faith of the church—the fullest and most definite knowledge of God that has been attained by man—gives the basis from which

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any one has a right to criticize the earlier and less developed forms of belief in spiritual realities."

The differences between the national feeling and political traditions of Scotland and England, says Mr. Cunningham, are associated with, and to some extent based upon, differences in the religious sentiment in the two countries. "The spirit and influence of their respective religious institutions has had a considerable part in perpetuating the distinctive character of each people."

RADICAL FORCES IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE reports that have emanated from Rome from time to time since the accession of Pius X., to the effect that the new pontiff is contemplating new policies, give interest to a side-light on the Vatican program from a Protestant journal in Germany, the *Christliche Welt*, of Marburg (No. 22). This paper, after saying that the changed attitude first became apparent in the utterances of the Pope himself, influenced, perhaps, by pressure from cardinals in Protestant countries, goes on to tell of a "Christian Democratic" movement that is agitating the church. It says:

"'And yet it moves!' not the earth, as everybody knows, but the Roman Catholic Church and the spiritual atmosphere of Rome and of Italy. He who is able to recall seventy-five years is amazed at the contrast. A quarter of a century ago it seemed impossible that any modern thought should force its entrance into the ideals of the Vatican; but it has been recognized in the course of time by the Vatican authorities that the church simply must take into account the problems and perplexities of the day, if the church would retain its hold on the minds and hearts of its constituents. The change in the official program began with the official utterances of the Pope on the social and economic problems of the times. In the Vatican itself they were totally unprepared for this; the pressure came from without, chiefly from Germany, England, and North America, the leading agitators being Cardinals Gibbons and Manning.

"In Italy itself the steps taken by the Vatican in these problems proved rather disappointing, chiefly because they did not go far enough in either direction. The clergy, the press, and the church at large were divided, the conservative and reactionary element being represented chiefly by the aristocratic and wealthy higher officials in the hierarchy, while the progressive party, especially the 'Christian Democrats,' consisted chiefly of the younger and more energetic clergy. Just to what degree the clergy should take part in the social and economic reforms of the day seemed a problem on which the authorities had not yet definitely decided. At first the activities of the 'Christian Democrats' were at least tacitly approved; but when these developed a spirit of independence, which virtually demanded the right for good Catholics to take part in the elections and in the political affairs of the kingdom of Italy, thus ignoring the *non expedit* policy that had prevailed since the capture of Rome by Victor Emmanuel and the establishment of the present kingdom of Italy, then the program was changed and the new agitation frowned upon. A convention of the 'Christian Democrats' had been called to meet in Bologna during the present season; but a special pronouncement from the Pope's own hand, addressed to Cardinal Svampa, archbishop of that city, who is regarded as favoring the progressive policy of this party, has promptly put a stop to the proposed convention. Tho obedient, as good Catholics should be, the 'Christian Democrats' are not silent, but through such organs as the *Cultura* and other journals, they boldly declare that the Pope has been misinformed as to the spirit and character of the agitation, and ask for the right to be heard before they are condemned.

"It is very evident that the present Pope is not the equal of his predecessor in diplomatic skill, and for that reason the progressive elements have managed to make themselves felt more now than was the case under Leo XIII. In Rome it is currently reported and widely believed that the powers behind the throne are the Papa Nero (The Black Pope, *i.e.*, the General of the Jesuits), the Secretary of State, and one of the cardinals living in the Vatican. It is, however, equally well known that these three leaders consult often with the representatives of modern learning among the younger clergy, such as the Abbé Murri, the Barnabite Semeria, the learned Don Salvatore Minochi, also with the gentle Pater Genochi.

"It is a singular fact that other forces are at work in the Catholic Church at Rome that compel the Vatican leaders to pay due heed to modern problems and thought. Among these forces is the active participation of prominent women, even of princesses, such as Elena d'Aosta and Isabella di Genova, who are ardently attached to the church, in the social work for the benefit of the poor and the needy. Especially is this the case in Southern Italy, where the poverty-stricken masses need help more than elsewhere.

"Another peculiar element in the problem, one especially active in the houses of higher officers and officials, is theosophy. This has recently proved itself a troublesome factor with which the Roman Catholic Church must reckon.

"Just within recent months and weeks a new manifestation of progressiveness has appeared in the shape of books and pamphlets dealing with modern problems in a spirit that brings them into touch with the church and its ideals. The most prominent work of this kind is 'Pius X., His Acts and His Intentions,' by an 'Observer.' The program here ascribed to the Pope is so progressive, that the *Osservatore Romano* has deemed it the part of wisdom to deny that the book was in any way 'inspired.' Further progressive thought appears in such works as the discussion of the 'Guarantee Law' by Monsignore Petrizi, and is a criticism of the cultus published by Monsignore Bonomelli. Another book of this kind is the long-expected work of the veteran church historian of Rome, Prof. B. Labanca, entitled 'The Papacy; Its Origin, History, and Future.' Quite naturally the intransigent party is not silent in the literary field. The most characteristic production of this school is the *Vera Roma, Il papa è il papa!* which is sufficiently characterized by its title."

From communications to *The Tablet* (Roman Catholic, London) and to *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee), we learn that the pamphlet here mentioned, "Pius X., His Acts and His Intentions," which created a sensation in Rome, deals only with reforms in the machinery, and not in the doctrines, of Roman Catholicism.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AGNOSTICISM'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOCIAL EVILS.

IN a recent review article which was quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 27, Dr. William Barry, an English Roman Catholic priest well known as a critic and a novelist, argued that agnosticism was "in no small measure the cause" of the many moral evils afflicting modern society. In answer to this theory, Mr. G. G. Coulton, writing in *The Independent Review* (London, June), contrasts our present age of alleged agnosticism with the thirteenth century, which he characterizes as "the age of faith."

Mr. Coulton writes with an evident hostility toward Roman Catholicism, and his critics might urge that his accusations are made against the Catholic Church at a time when there practically was no other. Comparing the two periods under discussion, he reviews briefly "all the crimes of which Dr. Barry complains," and writes:

"By two independent calculations, from coroners' rolls of Oxford and Bedfordshire, I get at the same result—that the percentage of murders and homicides to the total population of those days was *more than twenty times* greater than at present. With rape, the disproportion is greater still; for it was a habitual practise in warfare, and when was Europe without war? Even nowadays it is in Romanist countries that gambling is especially rampant; in the Middle Ages it was far worse, and rendered even chess a disreputable game. St. Bernardino complains of the horrible blasphemies and mutilations of saints' images to which the gambling mania led—far worse than anything known to modern Protestantism. Drunkenness, even without the worst modern temptation of distilled liquors, was also rampant in the past; at Oxford, as Dr. Rashdall points out, it was not even an offense recognized by the university authorities. As to obscenity, I dare not even summarize the testimony of Thomas of Celano and Gerson, which points to something far beyond modern France and Italy. One of St. Catherine of Siena's worst trials lay in the impossibility of escaping from foul talk in respectable middle-class circles. There is scarcely a book of medieval history or fiction, even including the

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collections of anecdotes for preachers' use, which could conveniently be published in an unexpurgated translation. Dozens of songs and parodies written by medieval clerics, and preserved to modern times in monastic or cathedral libraries, are far too licentious to be translated and published in any modern community. The beautiful poem from which Neale took "Jerusalem the Golden" is in many parts quite untranslatable. It is very strange that Dr. Barry, a professed medievalist, should not have at least some inkling of these things; and that he should not know how little the thirteenth century can be spoken of as a time of pure and ideal family life, untainted by divorce, tho space fails me to grapple here with a subject which is complicated by medieval legal fictions. . . . . :

"On one point, however, I am glad to agree with Dr. Barry. Neo-Malthusianism is comparatively modern *as a general practise.* It is gaining ground alarmingly in most civilized countries; and I heartily indorse his plea that it is contrary both to natural and to Christian morality."

In his sneer at the "new decalogue," says Mr. Coulton, Dr. Barry "shows utter blindness to the entirely modern virtue of toleration." The point of Mr. Coulton's paper seems to be that Dr. Barry has exaggerated the significance of "the dummy agnostic whom he sets up to knock down again."

AN ANALYSIS OF M. BRUNETIÈRE'S CONVERSION.

"IN a certain sense M. Brunetière has always been a Catholic," says George Pellissier ("Études de Littérature et de Morale Contemporaines"), discussing the "Conversion of M. Ferdinand Brunetière." He goes on to say that by this he means that his principles, on every question, were from the first in intimate accord with the spirit of Catholicism; that the Catholic spirit has one indisputably essential feature, and that is its tendency toward unity—a unity founded on common sense, discipline, tradition. But common sense, discipline, tradition characterize the whole doctrine of M. Brunetière, literary, moral, and political.

M. FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE.

His conversion from Positivism to Roman Catholicism, claims a French critic, "was purely intellectual, and sentiment had no share in it."

The writer proceeds to show this at some length, and proves that even when his subject was a mere positivist these were the controlling ideas of his mind. But the positivist is practically a skeptic, a doubter, an unbeliever. How did M. Brunetière become a believer? In his "Discourse on the Need of Believing," this writer thus expounds his thesis:

"You can not eliminate belief from the human mind, for you can not destroy the need of it to man. The proof of this is that even in our time men who have discarded the Christian faith erect for themselves some other idol—science, art, democracy, progress, solidarity, revolution."

M. Pelissier points out here the confusion in sense implied in speaking of believing in what is rational, and in mysteries which transcend or contradict reason—as, for instance, the rights of man and transubstantiation—and proceeds to show how M. Brunetière makes even his faith require the support of authority. Why should we ask for authority? Why not choose between two solutions, and accept the more probable, more agreeable to mind and heart?

But M. Brunetière does not only profess to be a believer, but a Catholic.

"Comparing the two great Christian confessions, the Catholic and the Protestant, he prefers the Catholic, because it is—I quote his own words—a government, a tradition, a sociology."

Catholicism is a sociology, contends M. Brunetière, because it teaches the solidarity of works and merits and the share which each has in the common property, while Protestantism is occupied by the salvation of the individual by faith. But would M. Brunetière think that there is any reality in a religion in which faith and works are separated? M. Pelissier then takes up the famous critic's assertion that Catholicism is a tradition—a doctrine unchangeable, independent of the vagaries of the individual. But if Catholicism demands a blind belief, based on authority, what is the use of personal faith? There is no room for it.

Finally, according to M. Brunetière, Catholicism is a government—and Protestantism is an anarchy. M. Pelissier proceeds:

"What reason can M. Brunetière give for denying that Protestantism is a government? Are there no Protestant churches in existence? Are Protestant nations inferior to Catholic nations in material or moral qualities? If the Protestant religion is not an anarchy, much less is it an aristocratic religion. But the critic has often declared himself a democrat and declared the Protestants are aristocrats—perhaps they form a democracy of aristocrats, in which case where would M. Brunetière find himself as a democratic Catholic?

"Many unbelievers are converted by the heart and the imagination. Chateaubriand was an atheist in his 'Essay on Revolutions.' Bereavement melted his heart; he became a believer and wrote the 'Genius of Christianity,' a book which is not addressed to the understanding, but touches the heart and enchants the understanding, a book in which he leads us to see the truth of Christianity not by argument, but by the beauty of his descriptions. Such was not the conversion of M. Brunetière. It was purely intellectual, and sentiment had no share in it. If M. Brunetière has faith, it is because he is convinced by reason that he ought to have it. The act of faith proceeds from a logical demonstration—to him—yes—but not to every one; and therefore his example is only one of those isolated instances which can add nothing to the evidences or to the persuasiveness of the Christian faith."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Catholic View of Protestant Federation.—The recent meeting of the committee of arrangements for the Interchurch Conference on Federation (Protestant), which is to be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, from the fifteenth to the twentieth of November, calls forth the following comment in *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland, Ohio):

"The sects of Protestantism want to form a trust or a combination to change the spots that scandalize even the heathens. The frantic efforts of Protestants 'to get together' only emphasize the fact of their disintegrating principle of private interpretation. When each captain and each private is made a commander in an army, the ranks will never 'dress up' for inspection, much less for battle. Before there can ever be a semblance of unity, a good many self-constituted officers and high privates must lose their shoulder-straps. When a sacrifice is wanted, 'the other fellow' is selected for the victim, and he claims that his demur is sanctioned by the Holy Ghost.

"Of course the proposed national body can have nothing to do with creeds. Doctrines are submarine mines for the Protestant craft. The pilots and the captains fear them."

THE Protestant Alliance of England, at its recent annual meeting, was greatly exercised over the growth of conventual and monastic institutions in England as a result of the French Congregation laws. These institutions, the Alliance complained, were "gaining the young by the offer of special educational advantages, thus imbuing their minds with Romish superstitions." Some members went so far as to demur to applying complimentary phrases to King Edward, since in Ireland he had passed under a banner with the inscription "Welcome to the Friends of the Pope," and had attended a mass at Marienbad. The London correspondent of the New York *Churchman* comments as follows: "In themselves these declarations may provoke a smile, but the intense interest which Englishmen show in such questions, even when their zeal is not discreet, is part of the nation's strength and one of the guarantees of the Church's democratic liberty."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

OSCAR II. OF SWEDEN AND THE THRONE OF NORWAY.

THE King of Sweden bears the general reputation of being one of the best and most generous monarchs, one of the most accomplished savants and gentlemen of Europe. It is unfortunate for him that he has had two kingdoms to rule, and, as a writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks, his administration has been divided, even distracted. "When he was needed in Norway at any crisis, he was always occupied in Sweden." In the Roman circus the performer who rode two horses and leaped alternately from the saddle of one to that of the other was called *desultor;* he was a desultory rider. Norwegians accuse Oscar II. of being a desultory ruler, with the implication that he sometimes sat longer in one saddle than in the other, for, as the above-quoted writer remarks, "He is himself a Swede."

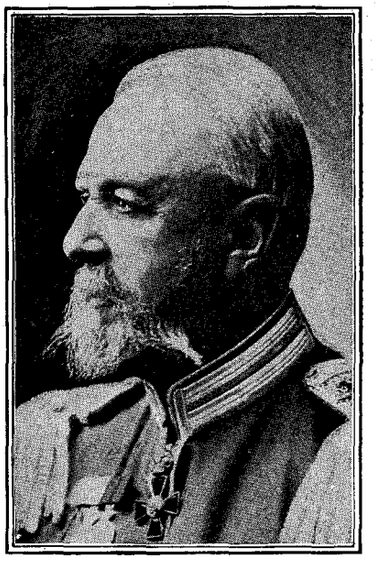
Judging from the demeanor of the King of Sweden, it does not appear that he anticipated the *coup d'état* which deposed him from the throne of Norway. Yet all his utterances that are published in the press indicate that his character has much in common with the ideal Scandinavian monarch of Shakespeare. Oscar II. received what from a personal standpoint he must have taken as an affront, "more in sorrow than in anger." His kingly dignity and self-restraint are evidenced in a letter which he recently addressed to the Storthing, or parliament, of Norway.

The royal communication is published in the *Post och Inrikestidningen* (Christiania). In this letter he says that his oath to the Norwegian Constitution obliges him to answer the charge that his veto of the Norwegian measure for a separate consular service, on May 27, was unconstitutional and contrary to the independence and sovereignty of Norway, and that it was, moreover, illegal, null, and void, because it lacked the endorsement of the Prime Minister. King Oscar puts forth long and exhaustive arguments in favor of his position; he claims absolute right to exercise his judgment in acting for the best interests of the United Kingdom, and says that in making his decision on the consulate question he consulted the interests both of Norway and the union. He concludes in the following words:

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT.

KAISER WILLIAM — "Modesty forbids my suggesting the right man to intervene, but"—(bitterly)—"I suppose it will be Roosevelt as usual!"
—*Punch* (London).

"The Constitution I have sworn to respect and the good of the two countries I govern made it my absolute duty to take that decision. The resignation of the Ministers placed me in the painful dilemma of being false to that duty or of remaining without a Cabinet. I had no choice. The Storthing, in accepting the resignations of the Ministry, have violated the Constitution, and by a revolutionary act have declared that the King of Norway has ceased to reign and that the Union with Sweden is dissolved. It rests with Sweden and with me, as King of the Union, to decide whether this violation of the compact of union shall be followed by a legitimate and legal dissolution of the Union. My contemporaries and history will judge between me and the Norwegian people."



OSCAR II.

"My contemporaries and history will judge between me and the Norwegian people."

Such a letter as this, academic, abstract in argument, is, as the English press is unanimous in considering, thrown to the winds amid the excitement of the revolutionary tempest. Revolution aims not at the letter, but at the spirit of justice. *The Saturday Review*, in this connection, quotes Burke's "You can not indict a nation," with the implication that Oscar II., by attempting to do so, has proved himself a mere doctrinaire.

Naturally the Swedish papers are enthusiastic over the King's message to the Storthing. Says the *Stockholms Bladet:*

"The letter of the King is so calm in language that every one will admire in astonishment the self-control which the writer exhibits. The fact that such a letter has come before the Storthing clearly shows that a way is open not only for a personal union between the two countries, but also for the succession of a young Bernadotte to the Swedish throne."

Equally tolerant, hopeful, and enthusiastic is the *Stockholms Tidningen*, which declares:

"King Oscar takes a firm stand on the ground of right and truth. Revolutions have their justification, when a people's rights are threatened or denied or when oppression crushes the subjects of a throne. But a king is never to be deposed when he is merely maintaining his position on the basis of constitutional enactment or takes a step which he believes is called for by his duty as a ruler."

The *Dagens Nyheta* (Stockholm) seems impressed with the King's statement, as likely to prove a document of permanent value in the history of the Swedish-Norwegian conflict, but remarks rather vaguely:

"As regards ourselves and in view of the final verdict of Europe, the King's sound and logical presentation of the Norwegian imbroglio, if considered aright, is a statement which deserves the most careful consideration."

Naturally enough, the Norwegian press do not agree with the Swedish view. The *Aftenposten* (Christiania) intimates, in its criticism of King Oscar's letter, that that monarch's conception of the Union and of his own constitutional rights and duties is unjust and illogical, as well as quite irreconcilable with all that constitutes national independence and constitutional prosperity. To this the *Morgenbladet* (Christiania) adds the reflection that the King has not uttered a single word in answer to the Storthing's request for his cooperation in the election of a new king. This silence on the part of King Oscar induces that paper to think that he will consider that point at some future time.

In predicting the ultimate outcome of the Swedish-Norwegian

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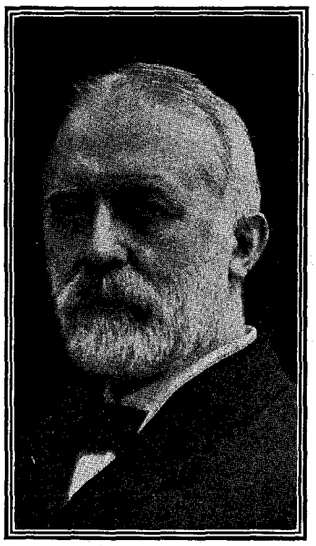
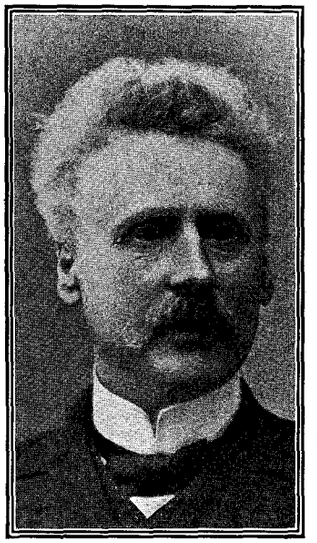
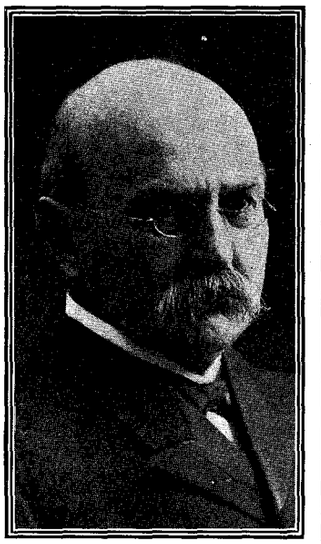


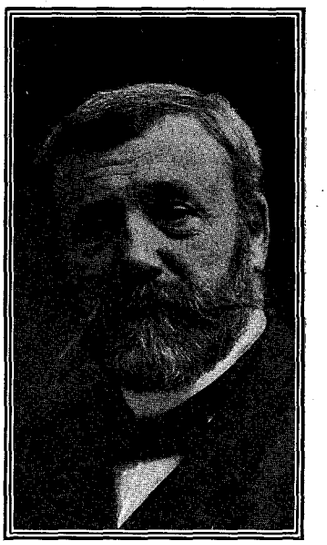
M. ARCTANDER,
Minister of Industry and Navigation.



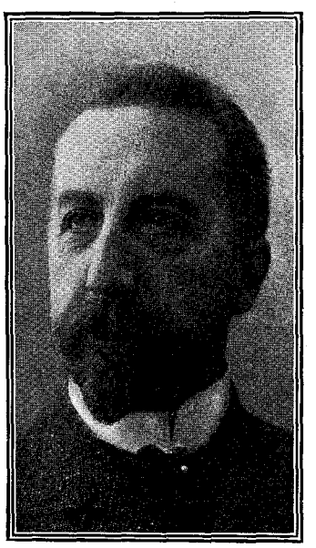
M. BOTHNER,
Auditor.



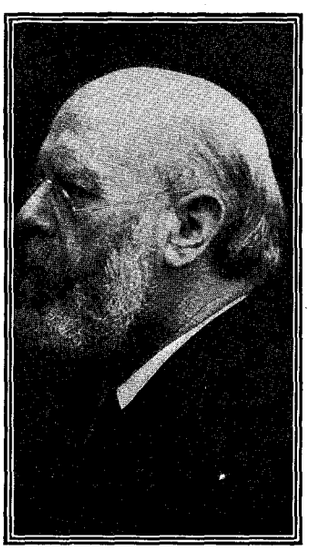
M. G. KNUDSEN.



M. VINJE.



M. MICHELSEN,
Prime Minister.



M. LÖVLAND.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commerce.

RULERS OF NORWAY.

Some members of the ministry whose resignation precipitated the crisis, and who now form the provisional government. M. Michelsen, who is described as the Cromwell of the present crisis, is considered at some length in the accompanying article.

dispute, the most difficult part of the problem is to decide upon the future action of the Swedish irreconcilables. According to the Stockholm correspondent of *The Times* (London), Sweden is at present divided. This writer says:

"The general tone all over the country is still against military measures or any attempt to coerce Norway back into the Union, but opinion is by no means as unanimous in favor of a prompt and amicable settlement with Norway, wiping out all old scores and making a clean slate in view of drawing up the conditions of the future. An adverse current is setting in from different directions, prompted by a variety of feelings, such as loyalty to the King, indignation at the way he has been treated, and distrust of the Norwegian democracy and its uncompromising thoroughness."

Recent despatches say that these "adverse currents" are setting in the direction of war, altho the Norwegian poet, Jonas Lie, writing in the Copenhagen paper, *Politiken*, says: "I believe that most Norwegians feel as I do—we wish for no war; we wish for peace."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) speaks of the two Scandinavian peoples in a *haut en bas* tone, ending with a somewhat sinister reference to the octopus power of Russia. It says:

"So long as these little Northern Powers are not threatened by any foreign danger, no one need pay much attention to the present squabble. But it will be a different matter if the rupture be made permanent. Norway and Sweden are not the only nations in the world, and there is a capital city outside of Christiania, where there are leaders who will rejoice over the Scandinavian crisis, and that capital city is St. Petersburg."

The Copenhagen *Ekstrabladet* says of Christian Michelsen, chief of the cabinet and Storthing, who is now practically ruler of Norway:

"The man who of a sudden has become the head of the Norwegian Government, is a man in the zenith of his strength. He was born in 1857, and is thus only forty-eight years of age. A man of indomitable energy, an iron will, quick to decide—such is Norway's chief.

"In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, practised for a few years as a lawyer, and thereafter became a partner of one of the large firms of shipowners in Bergen. His tireless energy, and the lively interest he took in public affairs, soon made him one of the leading men of this important community, and after having served for some years as chairman of the aldermanic board he was in 1891 returned to the Storthing as the representative of Bergen. In the Rigsdag he belonged to the radical wing of the left. He retired in 1894, but was reelected in 1903, was appointed a member of Hagerup's cabinet, and, upon the fall of that ministry, was chosen chief of the new."

The *Köbenhavn* (Copenhagen) contains the following letter from its Norwegian correspondent:

"Whenever the German Emperor has visited Bergen he has always sent for Michelsen. The latter has had to breakfast and dine on the imperial yacht, and the emperor has never tired of his conversation. And God only knows how they keep the conversation going, for Michelsen's German is not very intelligible. But the Emperor likes him nevertheless, and has always asked his opinion in matters pertaining to Norwegian politics. Recent developments seem to prove that the Emperor chose the right source of information."

Speaking of the reply made by the Storthing to the communication of King Oscar, above referred to, *The Times* (London) says:

"The Storthing maintain their own view of the lawfulness of their action. That was as certain as that the King should deny it. But they recognize in the amplest terms, and with evident conviction, the good faith of his Majesty in defending the rights and prerogatives which he claims for the crown. They appeal to him and to the Swedish Riksdag and people to assist them in the peaceful dissolution of the Union and in safeguarding friendship and concord between the two nations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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DEPORTING AMERICAN LABORERS FROM CANADA.

WHAT is considered by the Canadian press a curious and important point of international law has been settled by the decision of Judge Anglin that the Canadian Alien Labor Law is unconstitutional, and that Canada not being a sovereign State, her Parliament has gone beyond its powers in decreeing the deportation of foreign contract laborers who may have been introduced into the Dominion for the purpose of working there. The decision is apropos of certain American engineers who were engaged on the construction of the Père Marquette Canal. The Canadian authorities arrested these men, with a view to deporting them under the Alien Labor Act. According to the judge, Canada's authority ceases on the frontier line, and in his ruling he says that carrying a prisoner to Detroit is a "violation of United States territory," and continues:

"In theory his [the alien laborer's] imprisonment may cease at the instant his body is carried over the border; in fact, he is not carried to the border, but to the city of Detroit, in United States territory, by compulsion of Canadian law."

The Toronto *Weekly Sun* thinks that this interpretation of the law is advantageous to Canada, which will practically enjoy free trade in labor and will be able to take the pick of the world.

The London (Ont.) *Advertiser* says that the Canadian Alien Labor law was a measure of retaliation directed against the United States, which inaugurated a similar movement, and writes as follows:

"Alien labor laws, as between Canada and the United States, are unneighborly and illogical. Uncle Sam began it, and if he chooses to drop it Canada will meet him half way."

The Ottawa *Temps* (French) discusses the point as to whether the decision applies to the whole or merely to one clause of the act, and says:

"The question is, Does this decision declare *ultra vires* the whole act, or only that article of it which authorizes deportation? If this latter alone is illegal, the matter might be remedied by the substitution of an adequate fine."

The same newspaper joins in the expression of widespread dissatisfaction with which Judge Anglin's decision is greeted in Canada, and finally declares, speaking of "almost all Canadian journals":

"Their comments on the decision of Judge Anglin are decidedly unfavorable. They consider it unjust that the United States can deport our laborers and that we can not do the same with theirs. But all depends upon the point of view from which we consider this matter. The question is, Is a foreign workman an advantage or a disadvantage to the country in which he intends to find work? If he is an advantage and earns his wage, why deport him? If he is a disadvantage, why was he induced to come to the country?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FAILURE OF THE KAISER'S POLICY PREDICTED.

THAT the Emperor William II. acted in a consistent manner and in pursuance of definite plans when he supplanted France in the favor of the Sultan at Tangier, is apparent to some European observers from the course of previous events. Germany wishes to keep Morocco independent, because she aspires to be a Mediterranean Power, and Morocco commands the western gate of the Mediterranean. She has large interests in Syria and Mesopotamia, and these are controlled from the Mediterranean. In the Far East she has to protect her commerce in China and Oceanica, and these regions, as well as the East Coast of Africa, are approachable through the eastern gate of the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal. As Russia worked her course to a port on the Pacific, so Germany hopes eventually to force her way southward to a sea outlet on the Adriatic at Trieste, or on the Ægean at Salonica. Such is the contention of Francesco Evoli in *L'Italia Moderna* (Rome), who proceeds to show what part France and England are to play in the Emperor's plan "to change Germany's European policy into a world policy." And first, as to France's position on the continent of Africa, this writer says:

"France's colonial empire in Africa is homogeneous and complete. Her possessions extend from the Mediterranan to the Atlantic and to Lake Tchad in Central Africa, the so-called lake region. They comprise Algeria, Tunis, the hinterland of Tripoli, the French Sudan, the French Kongo, Gambia, and Senegal.

"Between her western and northern territories crops up Morocco, the possession of which, either in the form of a protectorate, a regency, or under some other diplomatic arrangement,

THE BEST ARGUMENT FOR PEACE—EMPTY POCKETS.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE HUNGRY DOGS AT HOME
are fiercer than the dogs of war.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

ARGUMENTS FOR PEACE.

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would give to the African colonial empire of France a continuity and formidable size which would guarantee to France its peaceful occupation for the future."

He goes on to say that the other Powers interested in Morocco were Spain, Italy, and England, all strong Mediterranean Powers, and exercising great influence at the court of Tangier. France, after the affair of Fashoda, fell into accord with England; Spain was too weak to follow her commerce into African colonization; Italy felt her influence vanish on the death of the Sultan Muley Hassan. It seemed as if England and France alone remained to claim Northwestern Africa. But a formidable commercial rival of England had meanwhile appeared in Germany. To quote further:

"England now saw herself confronted in her commerce and commercial relations by two strong rivals, America and Germany. The sudden appearance of the latter country in the arena of world politics, with a new and powerful navy seemed likely to diminish the supremacy of England as a world Power, to snatch from her her domination of the sea, and threaten her even in her island home. To-day the aim of the military and naval policy of England is directed against her only two enemies: Russia and Germany."

It was in view of these circumstances that England formed the *entente* with France, of which this writer says:

"The *entente* of 1904 is not only interesting because of its content, but it has an importance of historic significance, in that it marks an epoch in the life and political relations of two great nations."

France was enjoying a free hand in Morocco, exploring the interior, putting down insurrections against the Sultan, developing the military power and material resources of the country, as well as superintending the administration of justice, advancing loans for the construction of roads and means of transport, and raising fortifications. Then it was that William II. appeared on the scene and gained the ear of the Sultan. French influence was destroyed, Delcassé dismissed, and Germany established at Tangier.

At the conference of the Powers which is to settle the rival claims of Germany and France in Morocco, Germany's position as a world Power will be decided. The Emperor of Germany aims especially at extending German commerce and influence in the East. "William wishes to appear before the Mussulman world as the sole defender of the rights of the Caliphate in Europe." But he must have his price for this—concessions in Syria and Palestine, commercial privileges, railroad rights, and grants in the vast mineral regions of Anatolia. As a matter of fact, German influence has at this moment supplanted that of either France, England, or Russia with the Turkish Government.

Speaking of the *entente* between England and France, this writer continues:

"At this present moment the diplomatic understanding between England and France considerably diminishes Germany's chance of predominance in the Mediterranean, and it will prove a gigantic barrier to German colonial expansion in every quarter of the globe. This barrier will prove insurmountable if the United States should become a party to the *entente*, in accordance with the words uttered in Paris some days ago by the new ambassador of the great republic of North America on the occasion of presenting his credentials."

Francesco Evoli proceeds to say that the preponderance of France in the Levant, where French religious establishments "form so many admirable agencies for introducing French policy, industry, and commerce," is dependent upon France's protectorate over Christians in the Orient. This protectorate, he says, William II. showed his willingness to undertake by accepting, "with great pomp and political emphasis," the Cross of the Holy Sepulcher.

Finally he speaks of the coming conference of the Powers, and says that England and France will be paramount in the decisions arrived at. In his own words:

"The conclusion of the whole affair, granted the cooperation of Germany and the eventuality of a conference, seems to be obvious. The conference will grant to France the opportunity of carrying on, as the Power most interested in the tranquillity, development, and progress of Morocco, all the reforms necessary in that country, for no one can deny that the necessity of her African colonies depends upon the pacification of the Shereefian dominions. . . . When this has been done, will not the shout over Germany's diplomatic triumph appear to have been slightly premature?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KING ALFONSO, says the *Daily News* (London), apropos of the King of Spain's recent visit to London, "will take away in his memory a confused vision of wet pavements, turtle soup, Beef-eaters, and hundreds of personages, distinguished and other, exerting themselves to interest and please him. The King of Spain must give England another trial."

THE RUSSIAN DICTATOR.

CZAR—"Trepoff, is all danger over?"
TREPOFF—"Patience, sire. One of your majesty's subjects is still alive!"
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

RUSSIA'S BLOODY CROWN.

"Let Russians perish, so long as the crown is safe."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

SNAPSHOTS OF THE "LITTLE FATHER."

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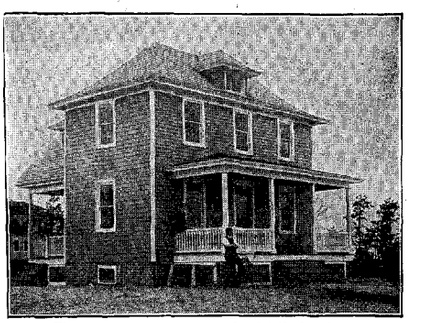

The cozy, corner home of a Philadelphian.

Built by an Atlantic City investor.

"Pleasantville Terrace, the Natural Suburb of Atlantic City"

Says FRANKLIN P. STOY, Mayor of Atlantic City:

I regard Pleasantville Terrace as the natural suburb of Atlantic City. There can be no extension of the seacoast, therefore the city must expand landward. Being located on high ground, with unusual trolley and railroad facilities, there is every reason why Pleasantville Terrace should enjoy the same marvelous increase in values which has made Atlantic City the most noted Real Estate investment in the world.

Atlantic City, N. J., August 6, 1904. (Signed) FRANKLIN P. STOY.

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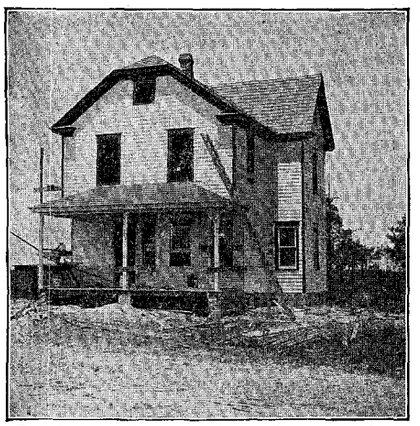
The main line of the Atlantic City Railroad (Reading System) runs directly through this property, with the famous Atlantic City boardwalk, only 11 minutes from Pleasantville Terrace depot (see time-table). All trains except express stop at Pleasantville Terrace, or one may go to Atlantic City by trolley for five cents from Pleasantville.



Building operations are under way in every section.

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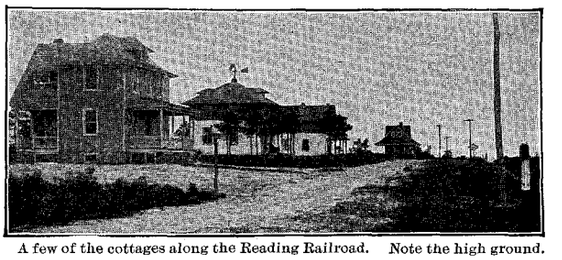

A few of the cottages along the Reading Railroad. Note the high ground.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS Unlike many real estate operations, this company agrees to develop Pleasantville Terrace, and make it an ideal suburb. Note accompanying illustrations of building activity now under way. We offer special premiums and lend material assistance to those who will build at once. Thousands of dollars have already been spent by the Company for improvements. Free excursions are run every week from Atlantic City to enable lot owners to see the character of improvements,

We make no charge for deed. No mortgages. No taxes until 1906. If you die before lot is paid for, we issue deed to your heirs, without further payments.

AN EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT

Every one who knows anything about Atlantic City, knows that land there for building purposes has grown scarcer each year. We anticipated this condition several years ago by purchasing the General Doughty Estate on the main land, the present site of Pleasantville Terrace.

If we had to buy this land to-day, we would have to charge three times the prices we now ask for Pleasantville Terrace lots. Just think of it! A building lot 25 x 100 ft., eleven minutes from the country's greatest coast resort, at from **$25** to **$55** (according to location), payable in easy amounts, within the means of the person of most moderate circumstances.

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This message will be read by thousands of people, yet it is a personal one for you. No matter how small your income, take advantage of it now. Do not let it escape you, such an opportunity may never come your way again. Sit right down and write a postal for a copy of our beautiful illustrated booklet to-day, or better still, send $1, with attached coupon, and we will reserve lots until you can investigate. If not entirely satisfied your dollar will be promptly refunded.

ATLANTIC CITY ESTATE CO.

VICTOR J. HUMBRECHT, President

Address MAIN OFFICE, 1031 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia ATLANTIC CITY OFFICE, 937 Boardwalk

Train leaving Pleasantville Terrace depot for Atlantic City.
Note the high ground. Pleasantville Terrace is 55 feet higher than Atlantic City. Houses have been built and are now going up all around this location since this photo was taken.

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY.

Atlantic City Estate Co.,
Suite 1031, Drexel Bldg.,
PHILADELPHIA.

I enclose $1. Please reserve.....lots in Pleasantville Terrace, with the understanding that you will refund my dollar if I am not satisfied after further investigation.

Name.....

Address.....

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Everyone has heard the story of the man who stood on London Bridge and offered Golden Guineas for Twenty Shillings, and that he made but few sales. The reason is obvious — no one believed him. Had the vendor of the Guineas offered would-be purchasers the privilege of taking them to the mint to find out whether they were genuine or not before the transaction was completed, he would have had no difficulty in breaking the Bank of England.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

If every man who can afford to buy my cigars and who reads this advertisement believed that I was selling cigars by the hundred at wholesale prices, neither mine nor any other factory in the world could fill the orders. Please consider for a moment that I give you the opportunity of taking my Guineas to the mint—in other words, take the cigars, try them by smoking ten or twelve out of one hundred, compare them with other cigars that you know or think to be good that cost from $3.00 to $5.00 per hundred more, and if you are not perfectly satisfied that I am selling them at wholesale prices, return the remaining cigars; no charge for what you have smoked—I will pay the expressage both ways.

My Offer is:

I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana; no shorts or cuttings are used. They are *hand-made* by the best of workmen, and the making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine sumatra.

In ordering, please use business letter-head or enclose business card, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Real World."—Robert Herrick. (The Macmillan Company, paper.)

"The Celebrity."—Winston Churchill. (The Macmillan Company, paper.)

"A Twentieth Century Idealist."—Henry Pettit. (The Grafton Press.)

"The Russian Jew in the United States."—Charles S. Bernheimer. (John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia.)

"Two Moods of a Man."—Horace G. Hutchinson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Bushido: The Soul of Japan."—Inazo Nitobé. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Fountain of Youth."—Grace Peckham Murray, M.D. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.60 net.)

"The Jordan Valley and Petra."—William Libbey and Franklin E. Hoskins. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A History of the United States."—William C. Doub. (The Macmillan Company, $1 net.)

"The Little Hills."—Nancy Huston Banks. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Storm Center."—Charles Egbert Craddock." (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Schubert."—Edmondstoune Duncan. (E. P. Dutton Company, $1.25.)

"Will Warburton."—George Gissing. (E. P. Dutton Company, $1.50.)

"The Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education." Vol. XII. (The Engineering News Publishing Company, $2.50.)

"Vashti: A Poem in Seven Books."—John Brayshaw Kaye. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Apple of Discord, or Temporal Power in the Catholic Church." (The Apple of Discord Company, Buffalo, N. Y.)

"Broke of Covenden."—J. C. Snaith. (Herbert R. Turner Company, Boston.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Return to the Sea.

BY FRANK LILLIE POLLOCK.

Let us destroy the dream! She knows not of it.
Let us go back rejoicing to the sea.
Sighing is vain, and laughter shall not profit;
But fill Life's frothing cup again and quaff it
To wider hopes and greater things to be.

Time turns his tide, and turns back our distresses;
Let us return unshaken as we came.
Shall we, the wanderers, mourn for lost caresses?
Our hands are fettered by no cloudy tresses;
Ours are the hearts no starry eyes can tame.

Yet, had she heard the tones our songs could lend her,
We might have found some world of hers and mine
Sweet with perfume of summer roses tender,
And vibrant with the salt sea's strength and splendor,
And lit by stars that now shall never shine.

Nay, but she would not—nay, she could not know them,
The flying dreams with vast and vivid wings.
Days and delights with poisoned pain below them,
Hopes, flowers, and fancies—where shall we bestow them?
What shall we do with all these wasted things?

Sink them in seas that give their dead up never;
A hundred fathoms deep beneath the main;
Beside the rotted wrecks of old endeavor,
So that no daring deep-sea diver ever
Can bring our worthless treasures up again.

For her the safer life of dreams crushed under,
The petty pleasures, and the dusty way.
For us the oceanic throb and thunder,
The resonance of all the winds of wonder
And lordly interchange of night and day.

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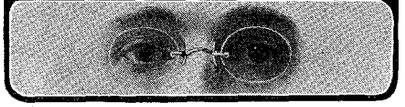

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Nay, she has chosen. Let us turn our faces,
And go back gladly to the windy shore;
And follow far the tide's tumultuous traces
Toward the fierce flicker of adventurous places,
And look not back, nor listen any more.
—*From The Atlantic Monthly.*

To Orient Oneself.

I steered for land when tides were flowing fast,
Far off I heard the foaming breakers roar,
I brought my precious cargo to the shore,
And in a crowded port did anchor cast.
My gallant ship was dressed from prow to mast
With banners beautiful, hung aft and fore,
My mates I greeted with full hands and more,
"Give them, O heart," I cried, "the best thou hast!"
Why did they tease and vex and baffle me
With traffic of base coin, with greed and spite?
It is enough; —I seek the open sea,
Peace and wide spaces shall be mine this night,
Where changeless guides will fix my course aright,
The Polar Star, and Heaven's Infinity.
—*From The London Speaker.*

Leavetaking.

BY WILLIAM WATSON.

Pass, thou wild light,
Wild light on peaks that so
Grieve to let go
The day.
Lovely thy tarrying, lovely too is night:
Pass thou away.

. . . . . .

Pass, thou wild heart,
Wild heart of youth that still
Hast half a will
To stay,
I grow too old a comrade, let us part.
Pass thou away.
—*From The London Spectator.*

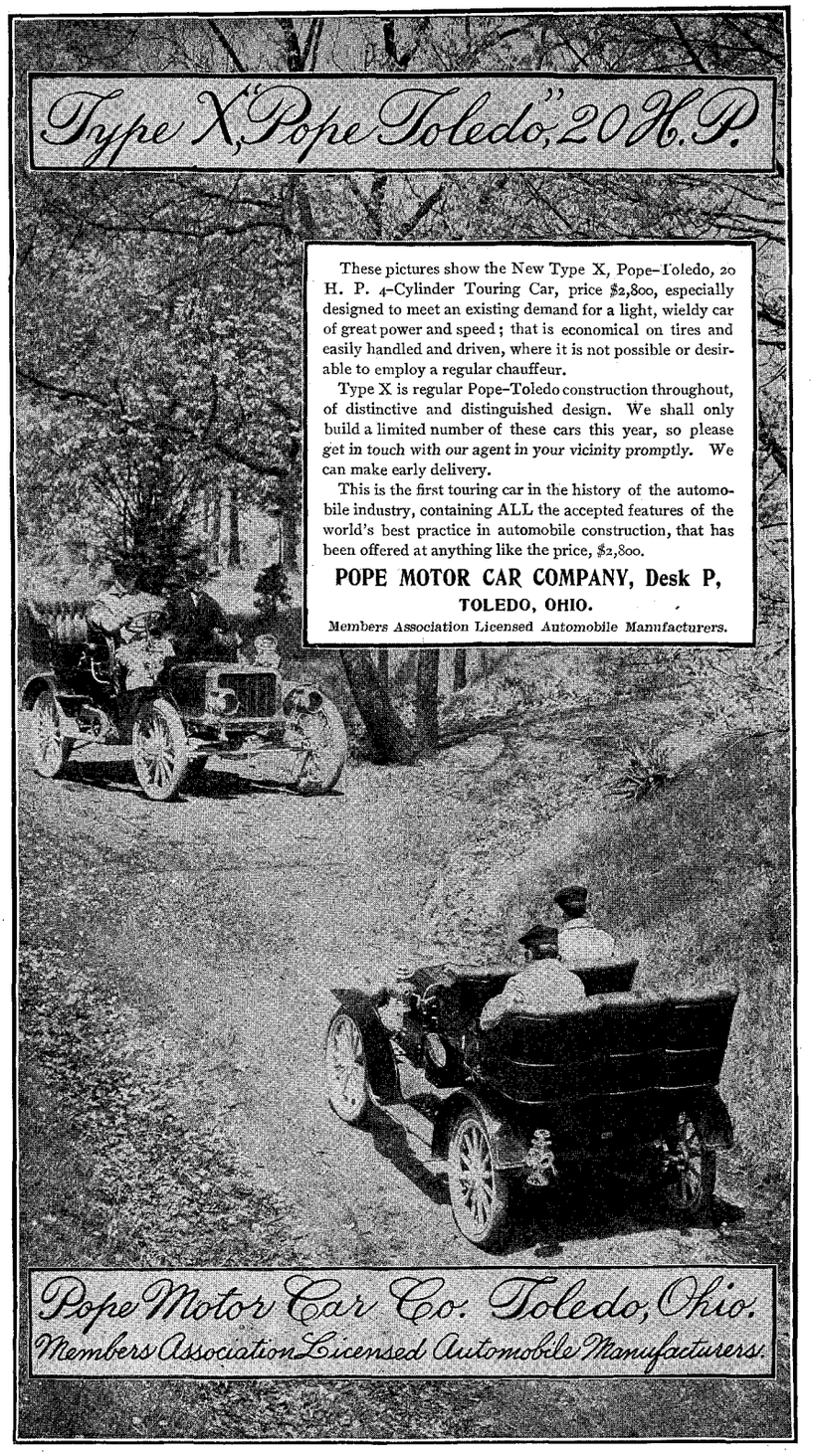
PERSONAL.

General Cronje's Defense. — General P. A. Cronje, the commander of the Boer forces at Paardeberg, has become a showman, and is appearing regularly in "The Boer War," at Coney Island, N. Y. General Cronje has been criticized for "descending to the level of a showman and disgracing the military profession," and to these censures the General makes this rather pathetic reply in the New York *Sun*:

"I went, as every Boer who was a man went, and faced the foe that was seeking to destroy the liberty of my country. After many victories I was defeated and captured. I neither disgraced my cause nor my beloved nation by my surrender. No man could have done better than we did at Paardeberg. I was sent by the British to St. Helena, a prisoner. When I returned to the Transvaal, after the conclusion of the war, I found nothing but desolation and ruin. My country was still black with cinders and stained with blood. In the battle of Paardeberg my wife was wounded as she fought in the trenches. That wound bled out from my heart. I thought I had felt the worst pain. Alas, when I saw the scarred face of my poor country the wound in my heart opened and bled out my hope. I looked into my dear old wife's care-worn face and then across the mired veld. I could not help it. I cried.

"Since that day I have not been able to stand

TOURING THE MIGHTY ST. LAWRENCE, that most picturesque and historic river, the vast waterway which drains 500,000 square miles, is **the** tour of all summer tours. Mighty also has now become its tide of travel. Of course, the great Canadian city, Montreal, is the Mecca of all this travel. And the best class of these tourists patronize their favorite home there—the central and elegant **fireproof** "Queens' Hotel. Foreseeing greatly increased patronage, Manager D. Raymond has just got completed some extensive alterations and additions to "Queens." Its dining-room has been greatly enlarged and ornated, and 30 of the 100 fine new rooms added have baths. Indeed, the whole house as well as the extensions are now equipped with telephones and with every other modern device known for safety, comfort and convenience. You should get the handsome booklet illustrating and describing Montreal, which Manager Raymond sends on application.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These pictures show the New Type X, Pope-Toledo, 20 H. P. 4-Cylinder Touring Car, price $2,800, especially designed to meet an existing demand for a light, wieldy car of great power and speed; that is economical on tires and easily handled and driven, where it is not possible or desirable to employ a regular chauffeur.
Type X is regular Pope-Toledo construction throughout, of distinctive and distinguished design. We shall only build a limited number of these cars this year, so please get in touch with our agent in your vicinity promptly. We can make early delivery.
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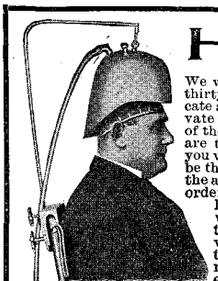

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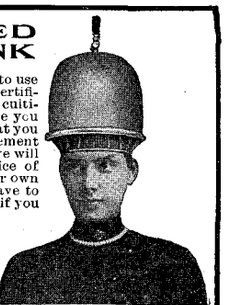

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straight. I was old and weak, hungry and homeless. My children had all died in defense of our country. There we stood, my wife and I, supporting each other in our misery. How lonely we were. How much alone. I was too old to fight again and strike another blow for our liberty. Too old to walk behind the plow. Almost too old to live. My countrymen saw my tears. They offered to help me out of their scanty cupboards. They were as poor as I. I was so old, but not too old to earn a living if the opportunity offered.

"That opportunity came from Capt. A. W. Lewis, who asked me to join the Boer War exhibition. They told me that it would serve to educate and instruct the American people, who were our friends, and to teach them something of the nobility of the struggle and the justice of our cause. It was beneath the dignity of a professional patriot or soldier to earn an honest living, and it may be considered unheroic to have to work, but I will not be an encumbrance in my old age just because I have done my duty. Boers have no pension departments to look after them, and and it is well. When they do their duty to their country they do not cease doing it to themselves.

"I hope that my critics will understand this poor old man and think of the circumstances behind his actions."

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

June 24.—About two thousand persons are reported killed or wounded at Lodz as a result of encounters between the people and the troops. Rioting begins in Warsaw, and a general strike is called as a protest against the shooting at Lodz.

June 25.—Troops control the situation at Lodz and Warsaw, and only minor riots are reported from those cities. It is reported that the British steamer *Ikhona*, with mails and a valuable cargo, was sunk by the Russian cruiser *Terek* near Hong Kong on June 5.

June 26.—The uprisings spread throughout Poland and many provinces of Russia. Prisons are overflowing with those already arrested, and efforts are being directed toward quieting opposition to the forthcoming mobilization.

June 28.—The crew of the Black Sea battle-ship *Kniaz Potemkine*, it is reported, mutinied, murdered their officers, and seized the warship, putting into Odessa Harbor. The city is in control of the revolting populace, and all shipping is in flames.

June 29.—The Czar declares that a state of war exists at Odessa, and confers plenary power on the military officials to quell the uprising. Reports from that city declare that the rioting continues, while the city is blanketed with smoke from the burning ships, waterfront property and railroad cars, are set on fire by the strikers.

June 30.—The mutinous crew of the battle-ship *Kniaz Potemkine* is reported to have surrendered to the Black Sea fleet without firing a shot; mutinies at Libau and Cronstadt are also checked.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 26.—President Roosevelt is notified that the peace envoys of Russia and Japan will meet in Washington within the first ten days of August. M. Nelidoff and Baron Rosen are selected by Russia for peace plenipotentiaries, and Minister Takahira and Count Kokura by Japan.

June 28.—Japanese warships are reported off Vladivostok, and despatches from Manchuria indicate that the Japanese advance toward Vladivostok continues.

June 30.—Oyama and Linevitch are reported to be negotiating to arrange an armistice.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

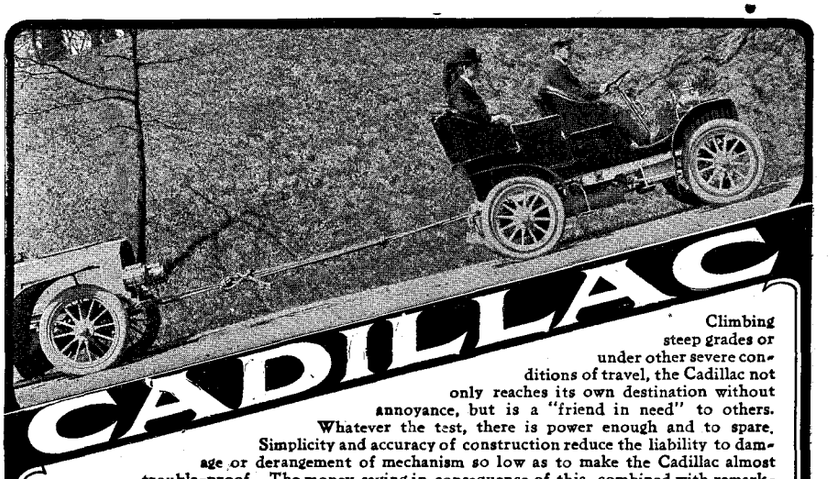
June 25.—In a note to Germany, France takes the stand that she can not submit all of her Moroccan policy to revision; Germany, it is said, will ask for a clearer statement of France's program.

June 27.—Germany, in her reply to France, refuses to yield a point.

Sweden's Riksdag names a committee to consider the Government bill for the separation from Norway.

June 28.—All tension, it is reported, has vanished in the Franco-German controversy over Morocco. It is fully established that France will accept the proposal to submit the questions at issue to an international conference.

June 30.—The American squadron, under Admiral Sigsbee, which is to bring to the United States the body of John Paul Jones, arrives at Cherbourg.



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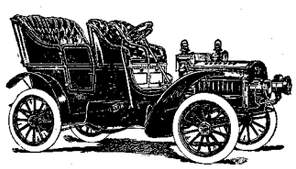

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Domestic.

June 24.—A letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Ore., urging his action on the Chinese exclusion question, is received by the President.

Secretary of State Hay arrives at his summer home at Newbury, N. H.

John W. Alexander returns to the Equitable $25,000; his share of the profits in the syndicate deals.

In addition to acting as special ambassador at the ceremonies incident to the transfer of the body of John Paul Jones, Assistant-Secretary of State Loomis is to inquire into the affairs of American embassies and legations abroad.

June 25.—President Roosevelt orders that Chinese of the exempt classes coming to this country shall be treated as citizens of the most favored nation.

Secretary Hay suffers a slight relapse, but after treatment is reported much improved.

June 26.—Secretary of War Taft tells the Yale graduating class that the administration of the criminal laws in the United States is a disgrace to civilization.

June 27.—A scandal as to the status of the Panama Canal is threatened through the resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace, because of friction with Secretary Taft and his associates in the commission.

June 28.—President Roosevelt, in speaking at the Harvard commencement, denounces lawbreaking business and deplores professionalism in college athletics.

June 29.—President Roosevelt is heartily greeted by his fellow-villagers at Oyster Bay.

Seven negroes and one white man are lynched at Watkinsville, Ga.

June 30.—John F. Stevens, of Chicago, is appointed chief engineer of the Panama Canal, to succeed John F. Wallace.

John D. Rockefeller announces a gift of $10,000,000 to the General Education Board, to be used as an endowment fund for promoting higher education in the United States.

John Hay, Secretary of State, dies at Newbury, N. H.

Secretary Taft, accompanied by Miss Alice Roosevelt and some members of both houses of Congress, leaves Washington on his trip to the Philippines.

CONTINUOUS INDEX.

Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

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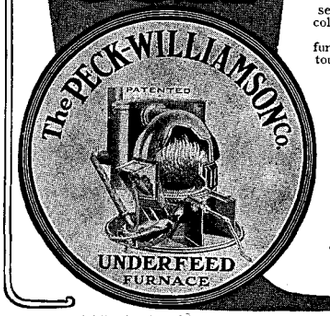

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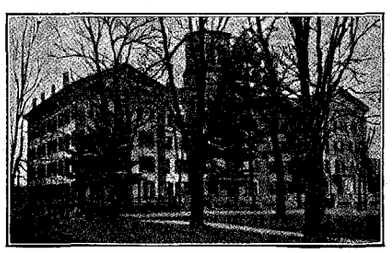

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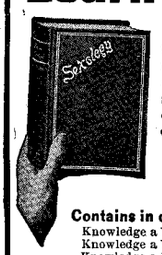

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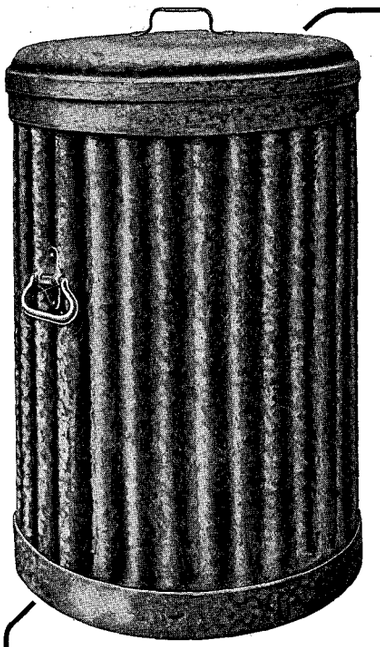

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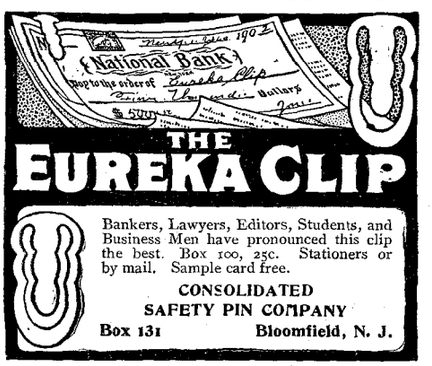

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* Articles are in Vol. 31, others in Vol. 30.

THE SUMMER REFUGE

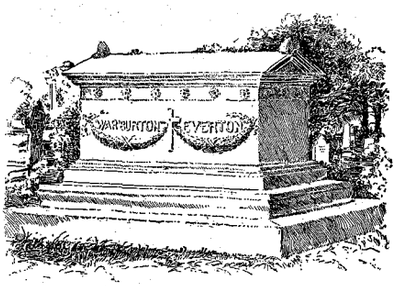
Scarcely are the gang-planks pulled ashore, when, with a start, the boat has left the wharf and is footing it rapidly down stream. Then you remember that the Sandy Hook line is the fastest out of New York, or any other harbor for the matter of that. There is yet something in store to thrill the man who has not seen the "sky-scrapers," standing together like a band of giants at a hunting, as they transcend the purple vapors of evening, and catch on their higher portions the rosy light from the setting sun. Then, as even more steadily than the Ancient Mariner, we drop "below the kirk, below the hill, below the light-house top," we have passed the Statue of Liberty, the Narrows themselves, and perceive the wooded shore of Staten Island running off mistily towards New Jersey. On the other side the lights of Coney Island sink in distance, and presently we are inside the long bar of Sandy Hook. What in the world could be more refreshing than this splendid sail at the beginning and end of a summer day.

From Atlantic Highlands the innumerable attractions of the coast from Highland Beach to Point Pleasant are within easy reach, and surroundings may be found to suit every taste. The express train service embraces Navesink, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, West End, Long Branch, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Avon, Belmar, Spring Lake, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, Red Bank, Matawan, Freehold, and other resorts boasting well kept hotels. The coast is justly famous for its facilities for yachting, driving, automobiling and both salt and fresh water bathing. Besides the Sandy Hook route the New Jersey Central has an all rail route with stations at the foot of West 23d Street, N. R., and at the foot of Liberty Street, N. R. All trains are equipped with the latest designed Pullman parlor cars and coaches. Upon application to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, Central Railroad of New Jersey, New York City, a hotel book and Sea Shore time-table will be sent you; they are free for the asking.

Physician vs. Bacteriologist

This embraces Rosenbach's discussion on clinico-bacteriologic and hygienic problems based on original investigations, representing the contest against the overgrowth of bacteriology. By Prof. O. ROSENBACH, M.D. 12mo, cloth, 455 pp., $1.50.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Miller Monuments



which dot the entire country, are among the highest grade examples of artistic memorial work in America.

The main reason is that I have made memorial-making my life work.

Further reasons: only the finest granite is used; my workmen are all artists—not merely stone-cutters; my designs are original and individual; and I charge the lowest prices possible for the exclusively high-grade work that I turn out.

My free illustrated book will tell many interesting things about memorials. Write and I will send it to you.

J. L. MILLER

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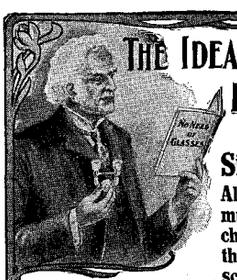

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Is Your Sight Failing?

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Illustrated treatise with affidavit testimonials free. Address
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By ARMISTEAD C. GORDON

A really forceful and original story, dealing with the hitherto neglected field, Dunker life and experience. The wonderfully strong and beautiful motif by which the power of self-conquest is illustrated with much striking and lifelike power, gives its title to the work, as suggested by the promise, "He that overcometh . . . I will give him the Morning Star."

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

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—ON—
ALCOHOLISM

Any of the following sent free on request. Mark book wanted.

Can Drunkenness Be Cured?.....
By Lady Henry Somerset
The Kidneys and Alcoholism.....
By Frank G. Ketchum, M. D.
Remarks on Drug Addiction with Tabulated Cases.....By Ira E. Shaffer, M. D.
Medical Treatment for the Drunkard vs. Imprisonment.....By Carl H. Fowler
Vital Questions Answered....By a Staff Physician
The Oppenheimer Institute—Its Treatment and Work.
Autograph Letters from Prominent Men.
Medical Opinions on the Oppenheimer Treatment.....From Medical Journals
What One Newspaper Has Done for Victims of Drink. ADDRESS

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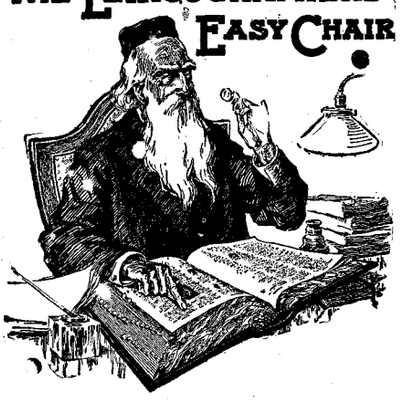

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"R. R. G.," Middleton, N. S., Can.—The information that you furnish is too meager to enable us to investigate your question with any hope of result. However, we know the "chivo," one of the goatfishes (genus *Upeneus*) of the surmullet family; but this fish, so far as we can ascertain, is tropical only.

"T. F. B.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Whence does Zangwill get the words 'transmogrify' and 'transmogrification'?"

Possibly from the Standard Dictionary, page 1915. The words have been in use in a colloquial or humorous sense since 1728 by such writers as Fielding and Jortin, the latter of whom, in his "Ecclesiastical History," writes: "Augustine seems to have had a small doubt whether Apuleius was really transmogrified into an ass." The words have also been used by Foote, Scott, and Barham. (See "Ingoldsby.")

"A. R.," New York.—"Among the absurd words coined by some nomenclator who can not speak Greek are two especially remarkable: 'optometer,' 'optometry.' In reality the latter means the measurement of something that is broiled or roasted."

While it is true that the Greek *optos*, "seen," is very rare, it is a legitimate formation from the root *op-*, "to see," and is an entirely different word in origin from *optos*, "cooked." *Optos*, "seen," is not a mere modern formation, but occurs in Lucian's "Lexiphanes," ix. The word "optometer" has formed a part of the English vocabulary since 1738, and in view of the words "optogram," "optostriate," "optotype," etc., it would be difficult to change it now.

"H. B.," Rosendale, N. Y.—"In reading the preface to a recent work I met with the following words which I do not find in my dictionary: 'banausic,' 'ephebic,' 'haptic,' and 'meristic.' Will you kindly tell me their meaning?"

With pleasure. We give the definitions below: **"banausic,** *a.* Merely mechanical or of mechanics. **ephebic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the training or exercise of ephebe. **haptic,** *a.* Relating to the sense of touch. **meristic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a metamere; being a metamere." The words are all to be found in the Standard Dictionary.

"A. H.," Chicago, Ill.—"What is the difference between the words 'big' and 'large'? Is there a rule by which one can determine the correct use of these words?"

"Big" is often used colloquially and in bad taste for "great"; as, "He is a *big* man" instead of ". . . a *great* man." A "big" man may be very far from being a "great" man. Washington was mentally and spiritually a "great" man, physically a "large" man, but no one should speak of the father of his country as a "big" man. "Large" denotes extension in more than one direction, and beyond the average of the class to which the object belongs; we speak of a "large" surface or a "large" solid, a "large" field, a "large" room, a "large" apple, etc. A "large" man is a man of more than ordinary size; a "great" man is a man of remarkable mental power. "Big" is a more emphatic word than "large," but ordinarily less elegant; therefore, "large" should be preferred.

TARTARLITHINE

A Rochester physician reports a case of a young lady with gouty manifestations, who had not had a satisfactory night's rest for two years, on account of the disturbing symptoms; the five grain tablets of Tartarlithine were recommended and two days after the treatment was commenced the patient reported that she had slept continually "from the time of going to bed until the time of getting up in the morning"—attributing this condition entirely to the use of the Tartarlithine tablets.

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request

McKesson & Robbins 79 Fulton St. New York

Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.

Two Ideal Books for Summer Reading
By F. Berkeley Smith

How Paris Amuses Itself

This jolly, handsome book is the very incarnation of that spirit of amusement which reigns supreme in the capital of the world's fun. The author unites the graphic skill of the artist, the infectious enthusiasm of the lover of fun and gaiety, and the intimate personal knowledge of the long-time resident in this great playground of the world. In spirit the reader can visit with a delightful comrade all the nooks of jollity known only to the initiated, and enjoy all the sparkle and glitter of that ever-moving panorama of gaiety.

135 illustrations, six in colors, 16 full-page half-tone inserts, 58 full-page text drawings, 55 half-page and smaller text drawings by the author and several French artists.

"If you wish to thoroughly soak yourself with the concentrated essence of enjoyment, read this book quickly. It is too good to miss."—*Philadelphia Item.*

12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

The Real Latin Quarter

Racy sketches of the life and characters of the famous Bohemia of Paris. So real are its descriptions that the reader feels that he has taken an actual trip through the Quarter, enjoyed the good cheer at Lavenues, listened to the chansons at Marcel Legay's, looked down upon the giddy whirl of the Bal Bullier, peeped into studios, chatted with models, and seen every nook and corner of this celebrated community.

With 100 drawings and camera snapshots by the author, two caricatures in color by the French caricaturist Sancha, and water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith.

"It is like a trip to Paris."—*Charles D. Gibson.*

"You have left nothing undone."—*Frederic Remington.*

12mo, Cloth, 205 Pages, $1.20.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

A FAMOUS MOUNTAIN RESORT.

Mauch Chunk, within easy excursion distance of New York, is one of the most strikingly picturesque resorts in the country. Lying among the hills twelve miles within the Lehigh Gap, it appears so be so completely walled in, that it is only when the traveler has attained one of the commanding summits, and descried the wonderful horse-shoe bend of the narrow valley, that he can conceive how such a *cul de sac* can be approached from any direction by a railroad. The houses rise above each other as they back up against the rising hillside. On the opposite side of the river the precipitous bluffs of Bear Mountain, from the Indian of which the town derives its name, form the front of the horseshoe round which the current sweeps.

Trout fishing may be indulged in at the preserve of the Penn Forest Brook Trout Company, which comprises about sixty-five ponds and dams and is fed by four mountain streams. Nearer at hand, however, are the great scenic attractions of the resort. A trolley line attains the "Flag Staff" on the mountain at the southern end of the city, and westward lies the old Switch-back or Gravity Railroad, which historically and physically is of the most unique interest.

On Mount Pisgah, behind the site of the town, coal was discoverd by a hunter in 1791. The earliest anthracite mines of the country were opened in this vicinity, and the Gravity Railroad was constructed to bring the output down to the river. The length of the line was nine miles, and it was constructed at an even grade for the whole distance. Mules were used for years to haul the empty cars back to the mines. These sagacious beasts were wont to toil patiently up the long road, but they refused flatly to be driven down, having once become accustomed to the exhilaration of coasting with the coal and enjoying the beauties of the natural scenery. In 1844 a return track was laid. Machinery was installed to draw the cars up Mount Pisgah and Sharp Mountain, but the cars ran the remainder of the way by their own gravity. Of late years the railroad has been used exclusively for recreation.

As we ascend Mount Pisgah the earth seems to sink away from us, and the vast amphitheatre of the hills falls into perspective. It is a thrilling sight. The summit reached, we slowly cross a trestle over a wild ravine. To the north lies Broad Mountain, and we catch a glimpse of Glen Onoko through a distant ravine. Behind us the Lehigh Gap is outlined in blue. The river winds below like a silver serpent, banded by a bridge where it is crossed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The towns cuddled in the valley sides look like toy houses from a Noah's Ark. Now we gather speed as we roll along; on the right rises a ridge buried in forest, and below, on the other hand, we pass the old tunnel and hamlet of Hackelbernie. From Bloomingdale Valley the second ascent is made, this time to a slightly higher altitude, and again we scan a wide panorama bounded by mountain ranges. From here we scarcely travel a mile before we come to the turning point, the quaint old mining village of Summit Hill. Here there is much of interest to be seen. The mines may be visited, and the burning mine, a vein which has been smouldering since 1832, and is now on fire at a great depth, should be seen. The return ride over the nine miles of continuous descending grade is perhaps the pleasantest part of the trip. Starting gradually as before, great speed is soon attained, and we whistle through the greenwood on the wings of the wind. Under the shadow of great crags, through forests of rhododendron and laurel, by purling mountain streams, and out again across open pasture land the car leaps like a thing alive. Finally we descry the roofs and spires of Mauch Chunk, and all too quickly the ride comes to an end. Whoever is thrilled by the scenic railways indoors at Coney Island, should try this indescribable coast of eighteen miles around the everlasting hills.

The New Jersey Central runs fortnightly excursions to Mauch Chunk at popular prices, and if you are interested send for circulars to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York City.

Electro-Diagnosis and Electro-Therapeutics

This gives a clear and concise explanation of the principles of electricity, and the latest research as to the physiological effects of electricity upon the human body. By Dr. Toby Cohn, Nerve Specialist, Berlin. 8vo, 8 plates, 39 cuts, cloth, $2.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

TITTLEBAT TITMOUSE

The new edition of Dr. Samuel Warren's immortal "Ten Thousand a Year." Cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

SAPOLIO H O P E SAPOLIO

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shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin." Try it in your next house-cleaning.

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Talks On Advertising

Why Some Advertisers Grow Wealthy While Others Fail.

SIXTY PER CENT of all Advertisers fail! Because, they spend their money for *Space*, under the delusion that Space filled with anything "Catchy" is "*Advertising*."

They believe that "Money Talks" in Advertising, even when it says nothing.

They forget that Space costs the same whether we fill it with Pictured Nothings or with enduring *Convictions*.

And, the difference in *results*, between two kinds of "copy," costing the same for space, in a *single* advertisement, has often exceeded 80 per cent, as our records on test prove,

General Advertisers, who have no means of *tracing* direct results, and who spend their money for "General Publicity," will smile at this.

But, Mail Order Advertisers *know* it is true.

The "1900 Washer Co." of Binghamton, N. Y., or the Wilson Ear Drum Co. of Louisville, for instance, could afford to smile at Advertisers who *doubt* its being true.

These are the kind of Advertisers to whom Advertising is not a blind *speculation*, but systematic eye-open *investment*.

Their records show the precise cost of every *inquiry* for their goods through advertising, because their every advertisement in every Medium is separately keyed.

They can thus judge accurately the relative *earning power* of each separate bit of copy published at their expense, and of each medium in which that copy has been inserted.

They thus *know* what kind to *avoid*, as well as what kind to use.

* * *

Please note that the Lord & Thomas definition of "General Publicity" is "Keeping-the-name-before-the-people." When we speak of "General Advertising" we mean copy which sells goods through the Retailer. This latter class of advertising constitutes three-fourths of our business.

And note also that we are NOT "advising" General Advertisers to GO INTO MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.

WE DO, however, strongly insist that all Copy for GENERAL ADVERTISING should possess as much positive SELLING-FORCE and CONVICTION as it would NEED to actually and profitably SELL Goods direct BY MAIL.

* * *

Here is the actual experience of a well-known national Advertiser, who sells a $5.00 article *by mail* only.

This Advertiser has proved that a certain fixed average per cent of his Inquiries convert into direct *sales* through his "follow-up" system.

Each Inquiry is therefore worth a certain fixed price to him which he can pay with profit.

One single piece of copy has been run for that Advertiser, practically *without change*, in all mediums used, for over *two* years. About $200,000 has been spent in *repeated* publication of that single bit of copy. Why?

Because, it produced *results* (Inquiries) at lower cost than any other copy ever run for them in eight years, until lately.

The first month Inquiries from it cost (say) 85 cents each.

Repetition, for two years, wore out some of its interest, so that Inquiries from it finally cost an average of (say) $1.00 each,

New "copy" had been tried a great many times, written by many different ad-smiths, but no other ad ever produced the Inquiries at less than $2.85 average, till lately.

Some of the copy that *looked* good enough to try, *cost* $14.20 *per Inquiry*. And *that* was better looking copy than half of what fills "General Publicity" space in costly mediums *at this very minute*.

* * *

Consider what the knowledge derived from a large collection of certified data, like the above means when placed at the disposal of General Advertisers who now "go it blind" on copy.

If the $5.00 article had been sold through Retailers, in the usual way, without accurate means of checking *results* from every advertisement it is more than probable that the $14.20 kind of copy would have been used continuously.

Because, *that* was the "catchy" kind, so much in favor at this very minute with "General Publicity" Advertisers.

And, it would have been considered *good* copy so long as the *salesmen* did its work in addition to their own, the General Results being credited in a general way to "General Publicity."

But,—it would clearly have required *fourteen times as much* of that "$14.20 kind" of alleged "Advertising" to produce the same amount of *selling effect* upon the public as the "85 cent kind" of copy (which averaged about $1.00 per inquiry over the two years) actually *did* produce.

Let us figure this out more conclusively.

The Blank Company spent about $75,000 per year, for space, with copy producing Inquiries at about $1.00 average.

It would thus have cost them about fourteen times as much, or $1,050,000 per year, to sell as many of their $5.00 articles through the $14.20 kind of "catchy" copy as it actually *did* cost them to sell the same quantity with the $1.00 average kind of copy.

Good Reader get that thought clearly into your mind, for we're talking cold *facts* now,—facts we can verify to any prospective client.

* * *

What was it worth to the Blank Company to get a new advertisement which would pull Inquiries at the old rate of 85 cents each, when their most successful copy had worn out, after two years use, so that Inquiries were finally costing them $1.25 average?

Figure it out and you'll see that *one* single piece of such copy would be worth a third of their $75,000 yearly appropriation, viz., $25,000.

Because, it would add a third to what their appropriation is solely spent for, viz., Inquiries for their goods.

But Lord & Thomas "Reason-why" Copy did better than that, when applied.

It reduced the cost of Inquiries, for the self-same $5.00 article, to *41 cents average*, during all the months it has been running.

* * *

Now Reflect what similar treatment with *your* appropriation would mean to *you*, Mr. Advertiser!

The earning power of every dollar *trebled* by the mere substitution of Lord & Thomas "Salesmanship-on-Paper" for the best copy the Advertiser had in ten years prior to that substitution.

An Advertising appropriation of $75,000 made equal in *proven earning power* to what $225,000 *would have* earned with the copy which preceded it and which was producing Inquiries at $1.25.

That single piece of Lord & Thomas copy, now running practically *without change* for about four months, has in that time produced approximately 60,976 Inquiries. These are *worth $1.25 each* to the Advertiser, or $91,464 in all, though we reduced their cost to 41 cents each with an actual outlay of about $25,000.

In four months that one piece of copy has thus earned $66,466 *more for the Advertiser* than the $1.25 kind of Copy used immediately before it had produced from the same investment. And, what *made* it pull Inquiries, by *Mail*, is precisely what *would make* it produce Inquiries *verbally* for the goods, through Retailers, by the use of Lord & Thomas' "*reason-why*" and *Conviction* in the Copy.

* * *

This, Mr. Advertiser, is only *one* of many actual instances that we *can prove up* to Advertisers who agree to place their appropriations through us provided *we do* thus *prove* up our capacity to increase Results, with their present appropriations.

Other Advertising Agents will belittle this statement because they *do not know* what we do about comparative Results from actual Tests on Copy, such as we have made.

They cannot *know* what our "*Salesmanship-on-Paper*" is capable of doing. Because they have never had the equipment to *produce* it, nor the organization to record and compare *Results* from it with "General Publicity" results in such a way as to provide a reliable guide for the writing of future copy.

Moreover, it is not *their* money that pays for the space they fill with "General Publicity," —the "$14.20" kind of Copy.

They risk nothing in any case. Their commission is just as *safe* when they fill *your* space with cheap and catchy "General Publicity" as it would be if they filled it with that reliable "Salesmanship-on-Paper" which produces *results* for "41 cents" as against $14.20.

But,—how can *you* hope to compete when using such "$14.20" copy against your competitor who may pit our "41 cent" kind of copy against you?

* * *

Not *one* Advertising Agency in America pays a *third* what *we* do (viz.—$72,000 per year in Salaries) for a capable Copy-Staff.

Not three, in America, pay individually a *fifth* of what *we* pay for Copy.

Three-fourths of what other Agencies spend for "Service" is paid to able *Solicitors* who simply *sell you Space* but cannot help you to fill that space with the *Kind* of Copy that brings you back large *profit*.

Not a *fifth* of what other Agencies pay for "Service" is invested in the *Copy*, which alone determines how *profitable* or unprofitable that space be made *for you*.

The Advertising world is waking up to this fact, Mr. Advertiser, and don't forget that it is *we*,—*Lord & Thomas*—who are doing the awakening.

Could *we* afford to raise this disturbing question, on the tremendous importance of "Copy," if *we* were not the best equipped Advertising Concern in America to *produce* the kind we are talking *about*, for Clients who want it? We have cited a Mail-Order proposition in this article simply because it provided a simple example of *traceable results* on *one* kind of Test, But, we have proved that what makes Copy *sell goods by Mail* makes it *sell* them, in equal ratio, through Retailers, *over the counter* by General Advertising.

Write us *today* for our "Book of Tests on Advertising." It is free to General Advertisers, and to Mail Order Advertisers. Its price to all *others* is $5.00 cash with order.

LORD & THOMAS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Largest Advertising Agency in America

CHICAGO NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IN COLONEL'S TOWN

Things Happen

From the home of the famous "Keyhnel Keeyartah of Cartersville," away down South, comes an enthusiastic letter about Postum.

"I was in very delicate health, suffering from indigestion and a nervous trouble so severe that I could hardly sleep. The doctor ordered me to discontinue the use of the old kind of coffee, which was like poison to me, producing such extreme disturbance that I could not control myself. But such was my love for it that I could not get my own consent to give it up for some time, and continued to suffer, till my father one day brought home a package of Postum Food Coffee.

"I had the new food drink carefully prepared according to directions, and gave it a fair trial. It proved to have a rich flavor and made a healthy, wholesome and delightful drink. To my taste the addition of cream greatly improves it.

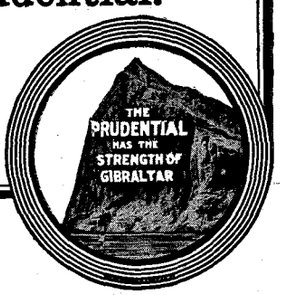
"My health began to improve as soon as the drug effect of the old coffee was removed and the Postum Coffee had time to make its influence felt. My nervous troubles were speedily relieved and the sleep which the old coffee drove from my pillow always came to soothe and strengthen me after I had drunk Postum—in a very short time I began to sleep better than I had for years before. I have now used Postum Coffee for several years and like it better and find it more beneficial than when I first began. It is an unspeakable joy to be relieved of the old distress and sickness." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

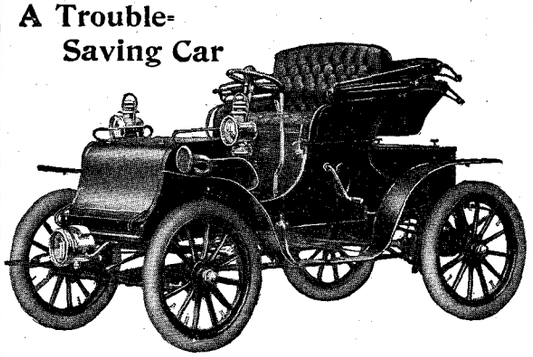
Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

An Investment Which Combines Full Protection, Guaranteed Returns, Absolute Safety—Life Insurance in The Prudential.

THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA
John F. Dryden, President.
Home Office: Newark, N. J
Write for Information, Dept. R



A Trouble-Saving Car



"Haynes" Convertible

FOR TWO OR FOUR PASSENGERS

PRICE, $1,350

This car is so simple—so easy to operate—so sure of control—so hard to get out of order; in short, so mechanically perfect that you don't have to be a chaffeur or mechanic to run it. It relieves you of anxiety and trouble, giving you the maximum of comfort and enjoyment.

It is the refined product of 12 years of continuous experience in building automobiles exclusively.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE HAYNES-Apperson CO., Kokomo, Ind.

Member A. L. A. M.

NEW YORK CHICAGO

Experience

is the key to

Remington Quality

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Quality

is the key to

Remington Supremacy

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Typewriter Co.

New York and Everywhere

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